MASON'S FIRST BOOK

FOR THE

MELODEON.

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A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A; an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at. &c.
Accelerando; accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster.
Adagio, or *Adasio*; slow.
Adagio Assai, or *Molto*; very slow.
Ad Libitum; at pleasure.
Affetuoso; tender and affecting.
Agitato; with agitation.
Alla Capella; in church style.
Allegretto; less quick than Allegro.
Allegro; quick.
Allegro Assai; very quick.
Allegro ma non troppo; quick, but not too quick.
Amabile; in a gentle and tender style.
Amateur; a lover but not a professor of music.
Amen; so be it; pronounced, in singing, *Ah-men*.
Amoroso, or *Con Amore*; affectionately, tenderly.
Andante; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected.
Andantino; somewhat quicker than Andante.
Animo, or *Con Animo*; with spirit, courage, and boldness.
Antiphone; music sung in alternate parts.
Ardito; with ardor and spirit.
Arioso; in a light, airy, singing manner.
A tempo; in time.
A tempo giusto; in strict and exact time.

Ben Marcato; in a pointed and well-marked manner.
Bis; twice.
Brillante; brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling.

Cadence; closing strain, also a fanciful extemporaneous embellishment at the close of a song.
Cadenza; same as the second use of Cadence. See Cadence.
Calando; softer and slower.
Cantabile; graceful singing style; a pleasing, flowing melody.
Canto; the treble part in a chorus.
Choir; a company or band of singers; also that part of a church appropriated to the singers.
Chorist, or *Chorister*; a member of a choir of singers.
Col, or *Com*; with.
Col Arco; with the bow.
Commodo, or *Commodo*; in an easy and unrestrained manner.
Com Affeto; with expression.
Con Dolcessa; with delicacy.
Con Dolore, or *Con Duolo*: with mournful expression.
Conductor; one who superintends a musical performance; same as Music Director.
Con Energico; with energy.
Con Espressione; with expression.
Con Fuoco; with ardor, fire.
Con Grazia; with grace and elegance.
Con Impeto; with force, energy.
Con Justo; with chaste exactness.
Con Moto; with emotion.
Con Spirito; with spirit, animation.
Coro; chorus.

Da; for, from, of.
Duet; for two voices or instruments.
Diminuendo; gradually diminishing the sound.

Da Capo; from the beginning.
Decani; the priests, in contradistinction to the lay or ordinary choristers.
Declamando; in the style of declamation.
Decrescendo; diminishing, decreasing.
Devozione; devotional.
Dilettante; a lover of the arts in general or a lover of music.
Di Molto; much or very.
Divoto; devotedly, devoutly.
Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate.
Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or *Dolcissimo*. See Dolce.
Dolente, or *Doloroso*; mournful.
Dotoroso; in a plaintive, mournful style.

E; and.
Elegante; elegance.
Energico, or *Con Energia*; with energy.
Espressivo; expressive.

Fine, Fin, or *Finale*; the end.
Forzando, forz, or *fz*; sudden increase of power.
Fugue, or *Fuga*; a composition, which repeats or sustains, in its several parts, throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts.
Fugato; in the fugue style.
Fughetto; a short fugue.

Giusto; in just and steady time.
Grazioso; smoothly, gracefully.
Grave; a slow and solemn movement.

Impressario; the conductor of a concert.

Lacrimando, or *Lacrimoso*; mournful, pathetic.
Lamentevole, Lamentondo, Lamentabile; mournfully.
Larghissimo; extremely slow.
Larghetto; slow, but not so slow as Largo.
Largo; slow.
Legato; close, gliding, connected style.
Lentando; gradually slower and softer.
Lento, or *Lentemente*; slow.

Ma; but.
Maestoso; majestic, majestically.
Maestro di Capella; chapel-master, or conductor of church music.
Marcato; strong and marked style.
Messa di Voce; moderate swell.
Moderato, or *Moderatamente*; moderately, in moderate time.
Molto; much or very.
Molto Voce; with a full voice.
Morendo; gradually dying away.
Mordente: a beat, or transient shake.
Mosso; emotion.
Moto; motion. *Andante con Moto*; quicker than Andante.

Non; not. *Non troppo*; not too much.

Organo; the organ.

Orchestra; a company or band of instrumental performers, that part of a theatre occupied by the band.

Pastorale; applied to graceful movements in sextuple time.
Perdendo, or *Perdendosi*; same as Lentando.
Piu; more. *Piu Mosso*; with more motion, faster.
Pizzicato; snapping the violin string with the fingers.
Poco; a little. *Poco Adagio*; a little slow.
Poco a Poco; by degrees, gradually.
Portamento; the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another.
Precentor; conductor, leader of a choir.
Presto; quick.
Prestissimo; very quick.

Rallentando, Allentando or *Slentando*: slower and softer by degrees.
Recitando; a speaking manner of performance.
Recitante; in the style of recitative.
Recitative; musical declamation.
Rinforzando, Rinf., or *Rinforzo*; suddenly increasing in power.
Ritenuto; retained.
Ritardando; slackening the time.

Semplice; chaste, simple.
Sempre; throughout, always, as *Sempre Forte*, loud throughout.
Senza; without; as, *Senza Organo*, without the organ.
Sforzando, or *Sforzato*; with strong force or emphasis, rapidly diminishing.
Siciliana; a movement of light, graceful character.
Smorendo, Smorzando; dying away.
Soave, Soavement; sweet, sweetly.
Solfeggio; a vocal exercise.
Solo; for a single voice or instrument.
Sostenuto; sustained.
Sotto; under, below. *Sotto Voce*; with subdued voice.
Spiritoso, Con Spirito; with spirit and animation.
Staccato; short, detached, distinct.
Subito; quick.

Tace, or *Tacet*; silent, or be silent.
Tardo; slow.
Tasto Solo; without chords.
Tempo; time. *Tempo a piacere*, time at pleasure.
Tempo di Marcia; time of a march.
Tempo Giusto; in exact time.
Ten Tenuto; hold on. See Sostenuto
Tutti; the whole, full chorus.

Un; a; as, *Un Poco*, a little.

Va; go on; as *Va Crescendo*, continue to increase.
Verse; same as Solo.
Vigoroso; bold, energetic.
Vivace; quick and cheerful.
Virtuoso; a proficient in art.
Voce di Pello; the chest voice.
Voce di Testa; the head voice.
Voce Sola; voice alone.
Volti Subito: turn over quickly

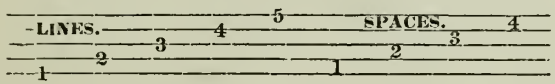
THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

THE NOTES, THE CLEFS, AND THE GAMUT.

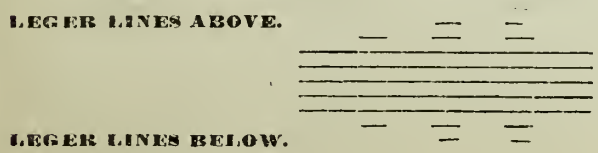
ALL musical sounds which the ear can embrace, have been determined, noted, and classified. They are called by these seven words: *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si;* or by the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Each of these different sounds, as well as the character which represents it, bears the generic term of NOTE.

The notes are written on or between five right parallel *Lines*, which form a STAVE. The intervals between the lines are called *Spaces*. The lines and spaces are counted from the lowest upwards.

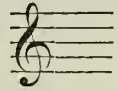


LEGER LINES are written above or below the stave, when those of the stave are insufficient.

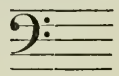


The notes, without regard to their form, are distinguished, as to mere sound, by their position on the stave. To establish their names, it is also necessary that a sign, called a CLEF, should be placed at the beginning of each stave.

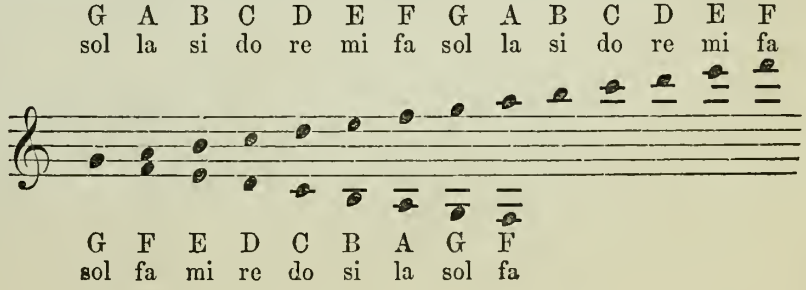
CLEF OF SOL, or G, or TREBLE CLEF.



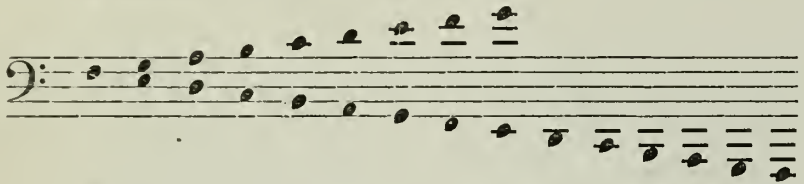
CLEF OF FA, or F. or BASE CLEF.



Examples of the Clefs of SOL, *or* G, *and* FA, *or* F, *which are the ones generally used in modern Music.*

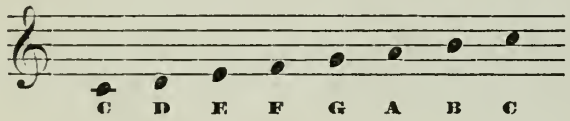


F G A B C D E F G
fa sol la si do re mi fa sol

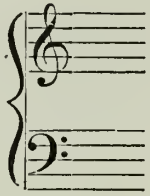


F E D C B A G F E D C B A G F
fa mi re do si la sol fa mi re do si la sol fa

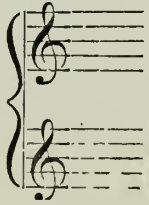
The union of these seven notes in their regular order, with the repetition of the first, forms the GAMUT.



Piano-Forte, Melodeon, and Organ Music, is written on two staves connected by a BRACE; the upper stave serves for the Clef of *sol*, or G, and the lower for that of *fa*, or F.



Music for the Flute, Violin, Clarionet, Guitar, &c., is written in the sol, or G Clef. The Brace is used however in Duetts for two Flutes, Violins, &c.



THE VALUE OF NOTES, OF THE DOT, AND THE TRIPLET.

The relative duration is called the *Value of the Note*, and is shown by the peculiar form of each note.

Comparative Table of the Relative Value of notes.

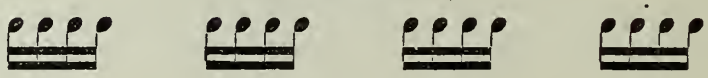
One whole note is equal to

Two Half notes, or

Four Quarter notes, or

Eight 8th notes, or

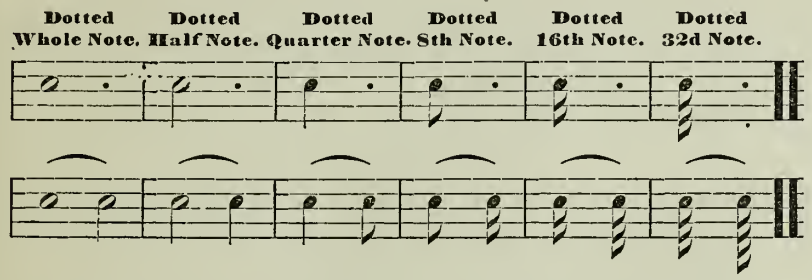
Sixteen 16th notes, or



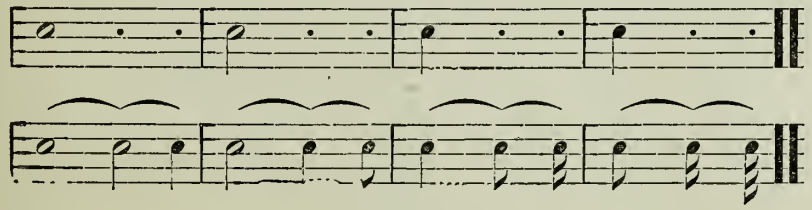
Thirty-two 32d notes.

THE DOT AND DOUBLE DOT.

A dot, placed after a note, increases its value one half: Thus, a dotted whole note is equal to three half notes, a dotted half note to three quarter notes, a dotted quarter note to three eighth notes, a dotted eighth note to three sixteenth notes, &c.



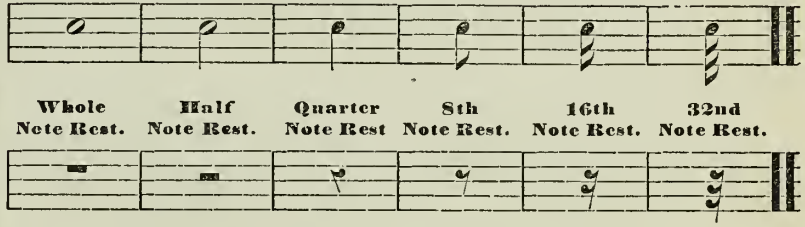
When a second dot is added to the first, following a whole note, half note, quarter note, eighth note, or sixteenth note, &c., the value is equal to half that of the first.



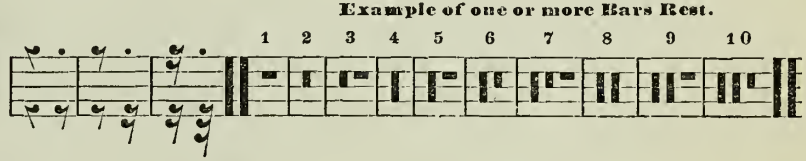
THE RESTS.

Rests, in a composition, show that the music ceases to be performed during certain intervals of time. They afford repose to the singer and player, prevent confusion between phrases, or members of phrases, and aid in producing musical effects.

The rests have values corresponding to those of the notes: thus, the *whole note rest* is equal in duration to the whole note; the *half note rest* to the half note; the *quarter note rest* to the quarter note; the *eighth note rest* to the eighth note, &c.

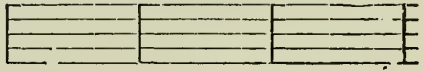


The single and double dot, which were explained in the preceding section, are also placed after the rests, and augment their value in the same proportion.

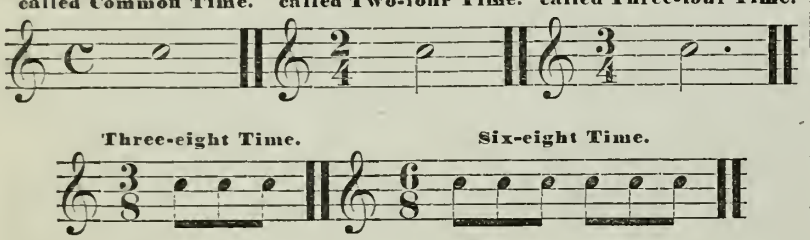


THE SIGNS OF THE MEASURE.

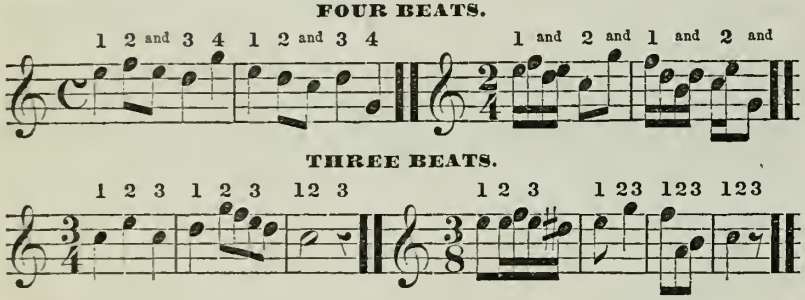
All the component parts of a piece of music are divided equally into portions, called Measures. Each measure is placed between two lines, called Bars.



Measures are also divided into fractional parts called *Beats*. Measures containing four, three, or two beats, and those included under the head of *three-eight* and *six-eight* time, are the most in use.

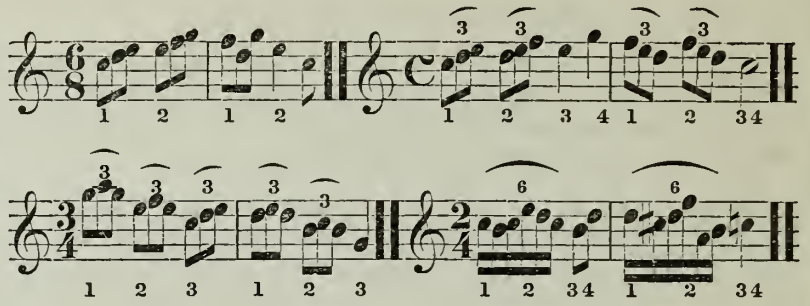


In common, two-four, and three-four time, the value of a quarter note establishes the beats; in three-eight time, that of an eighth note is used.



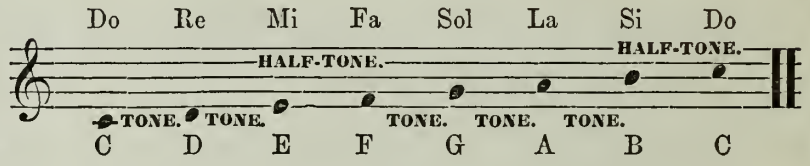
When three notes are played in the time of two, or six in the time of four, such groups are called TRIPLET'S; and, to render them plain, it is usual to place the figure 3 over the three notes taken for two, and the figure 6 over the six notes taken for four.

The time should be counted by the value of the Triplet.



THE INTERVALS.

The distance from one note to another is called an INTERVAL. The major gamut is composed of five tones and two semitones.

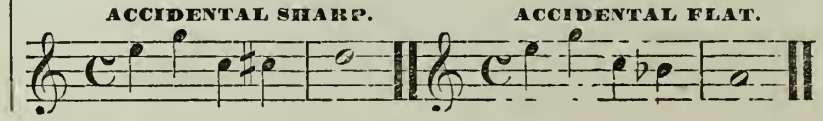


THE SHARP, THE FLAT, AND THE NATURAL.

A SHARP (♯) before a note raises it a semitone.

A FLAT (♭) on the contrary, before a note, lowers it a semitone.

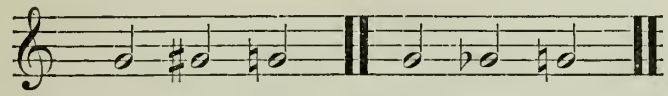
Flats and sharps are either at the commencement of a piece after the clef, or *accidentally* before a note.



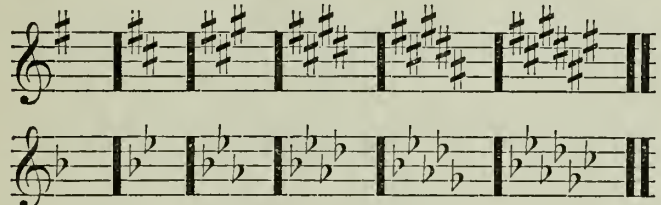
When these signs are at the commencement of a piece, all notes on the same line and space (and all other notes bearing the same name) are affected by them.

If they occur *accidentally* before a particular note, they affect only it, and others of the same name, during a single measure.

A NATURAL (♮) serves to annul a sharp, or flat, by restoring a note to its former position.



Flats and sharps are placed after the Clef in the following order:

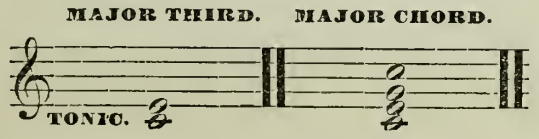


A DOUBLE SHARP, (𝄪) raises a note a tone, and a DOUBLE FLAT, (𝄫) lowers it a tone.

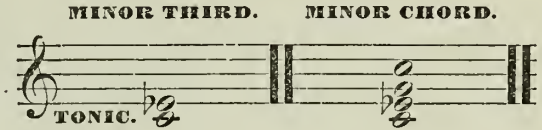
THE MODES.

There are two MODES,—the *Major* and *Minor*.

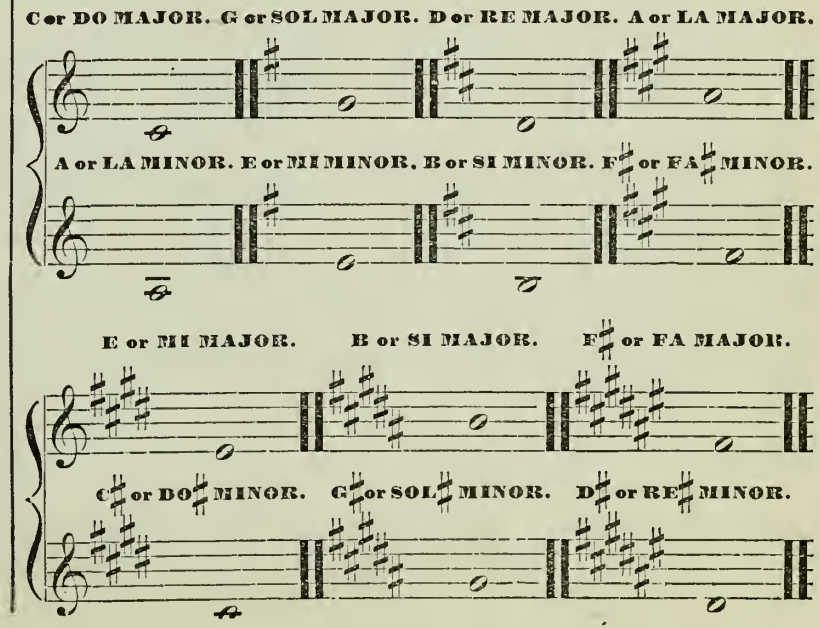
In the major mode, there are two tones from the first note, called the *tonic*, to the *third*.

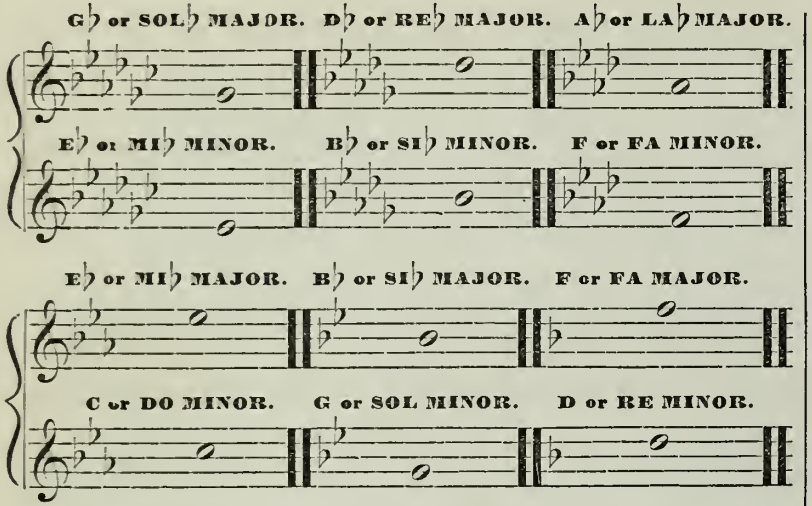


In the minor mode, there are but one tone and one semitone, from the *tonic* to the *third*.



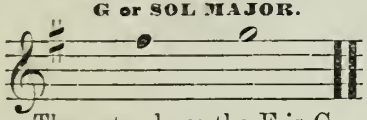
A minor is said to be the relative of the major, when both are expressed by the same number of sharps or flats.



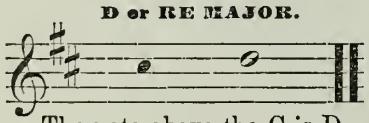


Each major and minor key bears the name of the tonic of its gamut.

The tonic of any major key, with sharps, is the note one semitone above the last sharp after the clef.

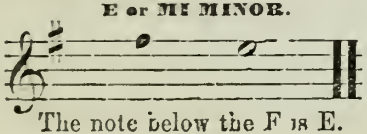


The note above the F is G.

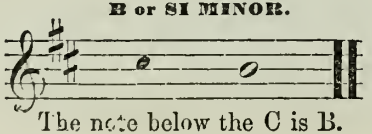


The note above the C is D.

The tonic of the relative minor is, on the contrary, the note below the last sharp.

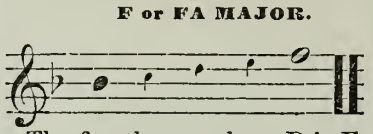


The note below the F is E.

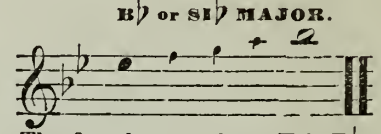


The note below the C is B.

The tonic of any major key, with flats, is the fourth note above the last flat.

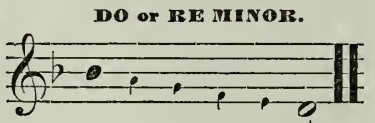


The fourth note above B is F.

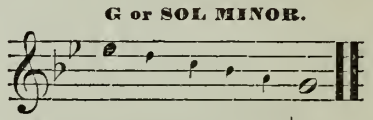


The fourth note above E is B♭.

The tonic of the relative minor, is the fifth note below the last flat.



The fifth note below the B♭ is D.



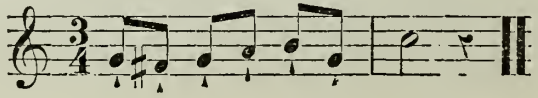
The fifth note below the E♭ is G.

The keys which have neither a sharp nor flat at the clef, are C, or *do* natural major, and its relative, A, or *la* minor.

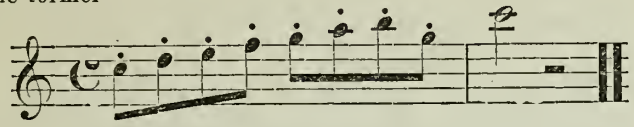
ARTICULATION.

As variety is the greatest charm of music, several different styles of articulating the notes are used to assist in producing it. There are three styles of ARTICULATION,—the detached, the pointed, and the flowing. The two first are technically called *Staccato*, and the last, *Slurred*, or *Legato*.

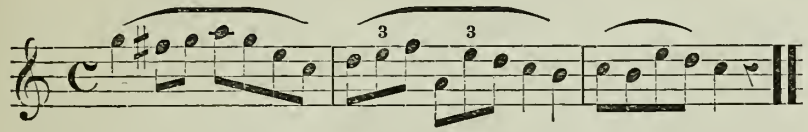
A *Staccato*, or pointed note, (•) is played in a short and precise manner.



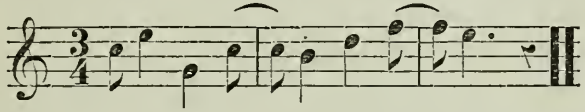
A *Staccato*, or dotted note (•), is played in a less detached style than the former



Slurring, or playing a passage *legato*, is to make the notes flow in a connected manner. The mark of the slur is shown by a curved line.

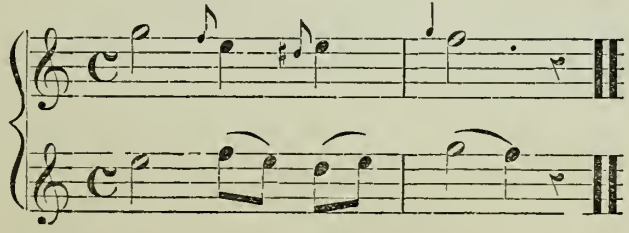


The slur (⁀) takes the name of *Syncopation* when connecting two similar notes, one of which is placed on an unaccented, and the other on an accented beat of the same bar, or of two consecutive bars.

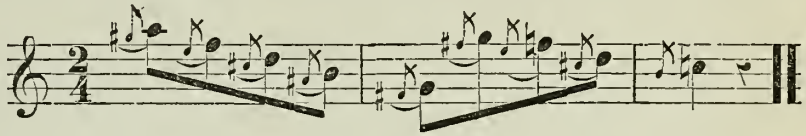


An Appoggiatura is a grace note placed above or below a principal note. When below, it ought never to be at a greater distance than a semitone; as any other interval belongs to the *Portamento* of vocal music.

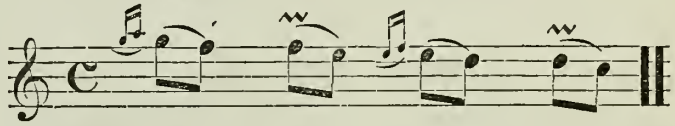
A small note is generally half the value of the principal note; there are instances, however, when its value is greater.



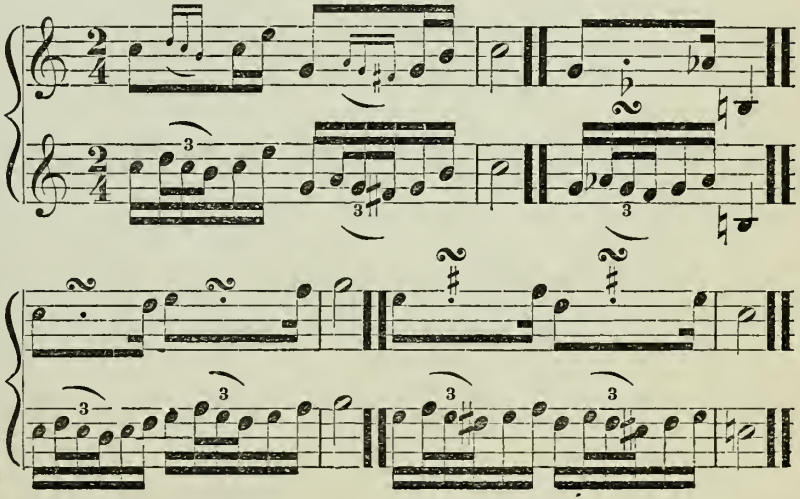
When an appoggiatura is played with rapidity, without reference to the value of the principal note, it is usual to cross it with a small line.



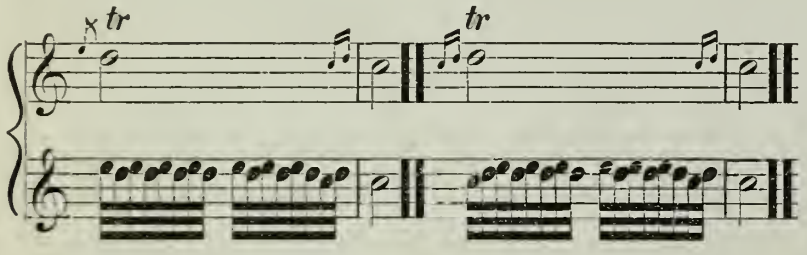
A Double Appoggiatura is marked thus ∿.



A Turn is composed of three grace notes placed before or after a principal note. In the first instance the small notes are written; and in the second they are expressed by the sign ∾.



A TRILL is composed of two notes, struck alternately, and following each other regularly in the gamut. It has a principal note, which is expressed, and a secondary note, not always written, but understood to be above the other. It is indicated by the two letters *tr*.



THE ACCENTS.

Accents are shown by signs, or by words, generally Italian.

The sign < marks that the sound should be progressively increased.

The sign > marks that the sound should be diminished in the same manner.

The words used for the purpose of accentuation are very numerous; the following list includes the principal ones, with their signification:

Piano, or simply the letter *p*; sweet, soft.
Pianissimo, or simply *pp*; very sweet and soft.
Dolce, or *dol*; sweet.
Forte, or *f*; loud.
Fortissimo, or *ff*; very loud.
Mezzo Forte, or *mf*; half loud.
Rinforzando, or *rinf*, or *rfz*; rendering the sound loud, but not suddenly.
Sforzando, or *sf*, *sfz*; rendering the sound suddenly loud.
Crescendo, or *cres*; increasing gradually in loudness.
Decrescendo, or *decres*; Diminishing the loudness.
Smorzando, or *smorz*; Smothering the sound by degrees.
Espressivo; expressive.
Affetuoso; affectionate, tender.
Maestoso; majestic.
Cantabile; in a graceful, singing style.
Con Espressivo; with expression.
Legato; slurred, flowing.
Leggiero; light.
Con Anima; with feeling.
Con Spirito; with spirit.
Con Grazia; with grace.
Con Gusto; with taste.
Con Delicatezza; with delicacy.
Con Fuoco; with fire.
Con Forza; with force.
Con Calore; with heat.
Con Brio, or *brioso*; with brilliancy, brilliant.
Agitato; agitated.
Scherzando; playful.
Mosso; animated.
Sempre; always.

DIFFERENT SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING MUSIC.

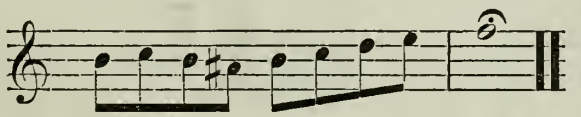
The sign 𝄋 snows that the player must return to a similar sign, and continue to the word *Fine.* When the return extends to the commencement of the piece, it is usual to prefix the letters D. C., the abbreviation of the Italian words, *Da Capo*, "from the beginning."

The main divisions in a piece of music are expressed by a DOUBLE BAR 𝄁.

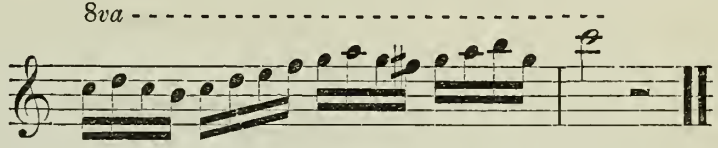
When *Dots* are added before the bar, thus, 𝄆, they show that the division previous to it is repeated; when after, thus, 𝄇, that the division following is repeated.

A PAUSE 𝄐 marks that a beat of the bar is suspended, and that a note, or rest, must be prolonged for a certain space of time.

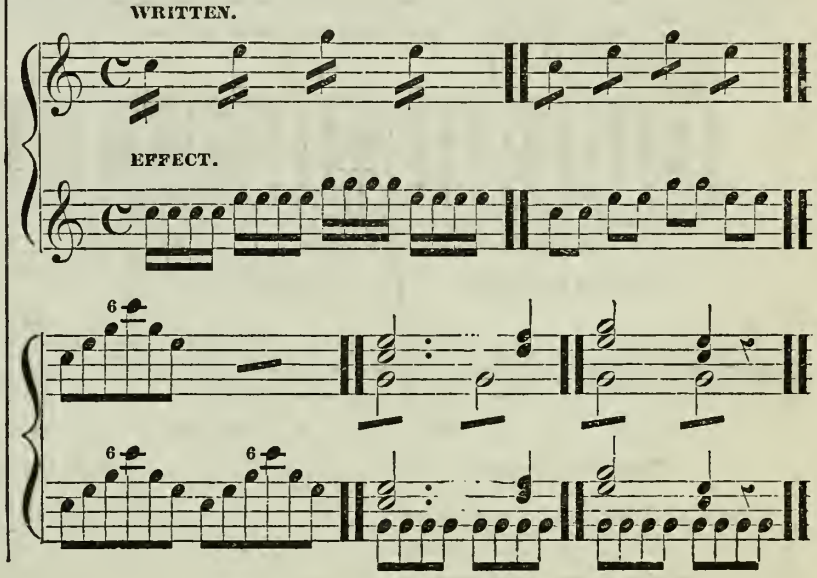
A pause over a rest, should be treated in a similar manner.



In order to avoid the multiplication of leger lines, it is customary to write very high passages an octave lower than their actual pitch, with this mark, 8*va*. - - - - - - -, over them, showing that they must be played an octave above.

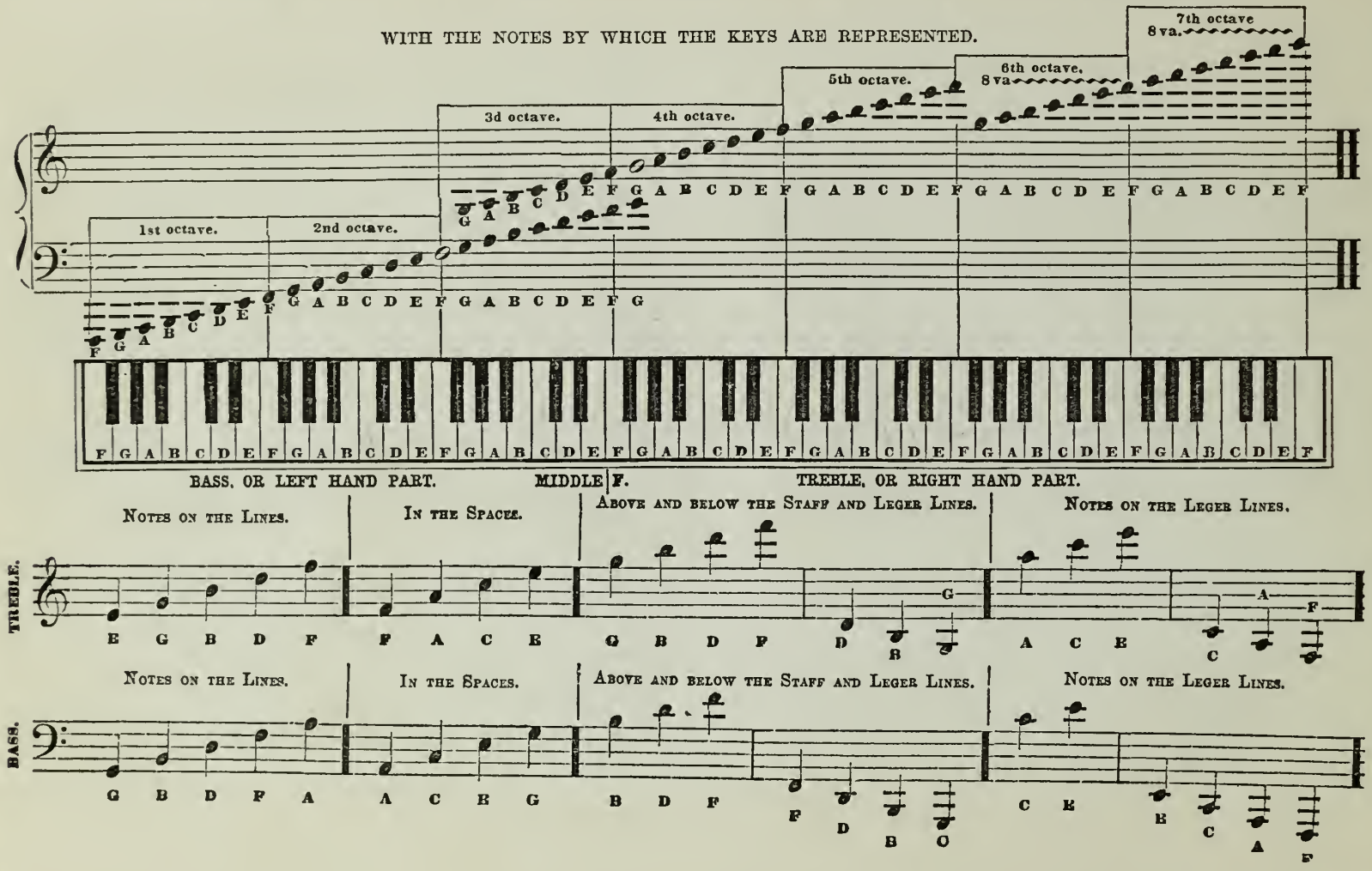


ABBREVIATIONS are employed in written music to avoid repetitions of a single note or passage; thus, in place of writing four 16th notes of *do*, a quarter note alone, marked with two thick, short lines, is used, &c.



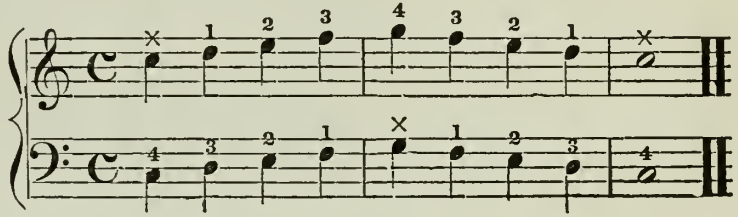
THE KEY-BOARD OF A SEVEN-OCTAVE MELODEON, ORGAN OR PIANO-FORTE.

WITH THE NOTES BY WHICH THE KEYS ARE REPRESENTED.

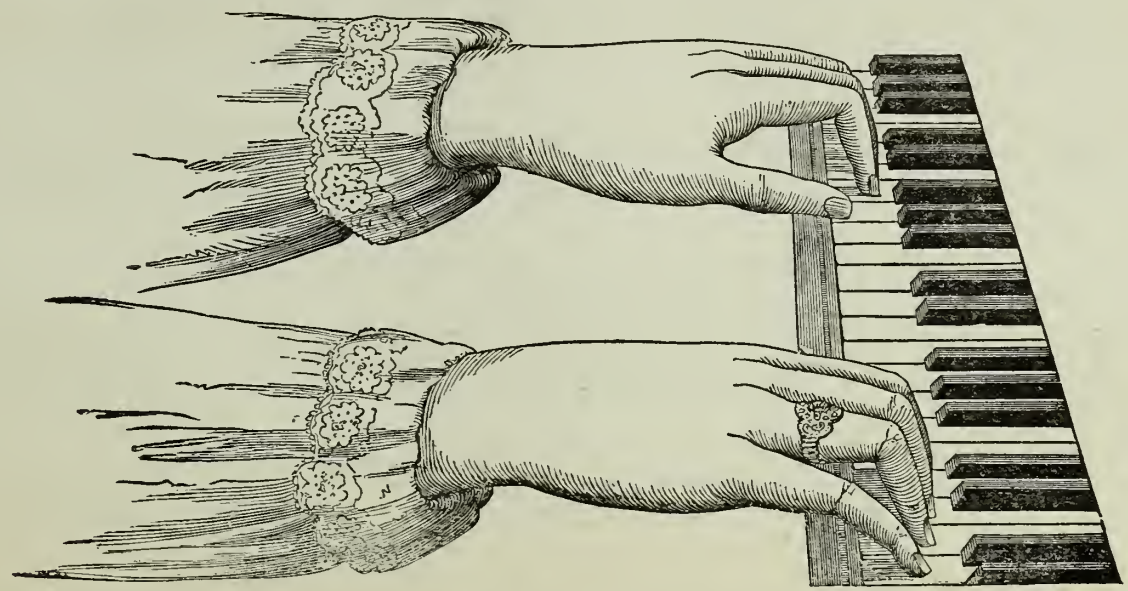


POSITION OF THE BODY, AND MOTION OF THE HANDS.

In order to preserve a convenient and natural attitude in playing the piano, the pupil should have a seat proportioned to his own height and that of the key-board; he should sit upright before the piano, and exactly in the middle, the feet placed opposite the pedals, so as to be able to make use of them with facility, without displacing himself. The height of this seat should be so regulated, that, the back part of the arm falling vertically by the side of the body, the elbow may be a little higher than the keys. The position of that part of the arm below the elbow should be horizontal; the hand rounded; the fingers bent without stiffness, and sufficiently advanced over the white keys, to be able to reach the black keys without difficulty. When the hands are thus placed, and the fingers are over the keys which represent the following notes, the pupil may proceed to the following exercises.



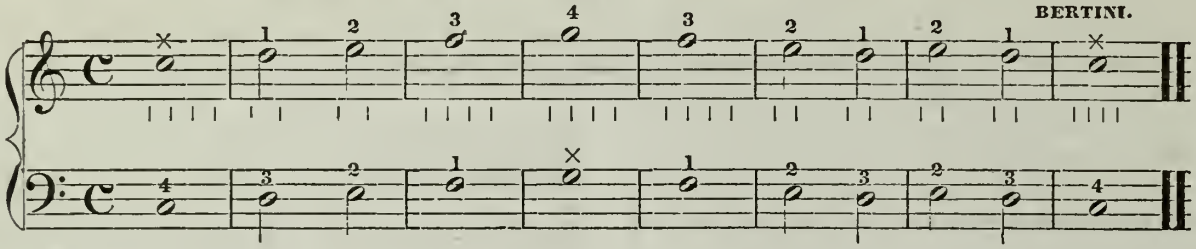
POSITION OF THE HANDS ON THE KEY-BOARD.



COMMON TIME.

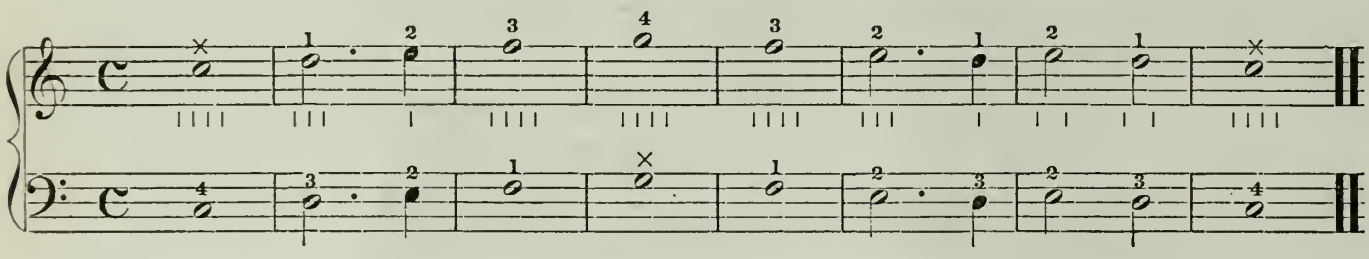
BERTINI.

KEY OF C.



Count slowly four quarters in each measure.

EXERCISE TO SHOW THE VALUE OF THE DOT.

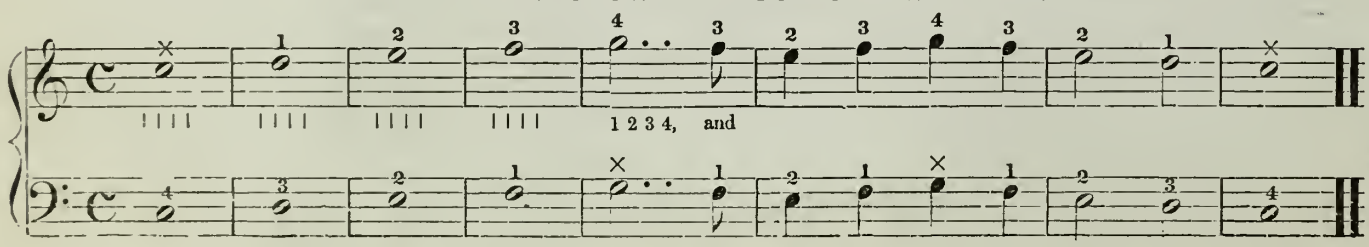


A dotted half note is equal to three quarters.

A dot placed after a note adds one half to its value.

A dotted half note is equal to a half note and a quarter note.

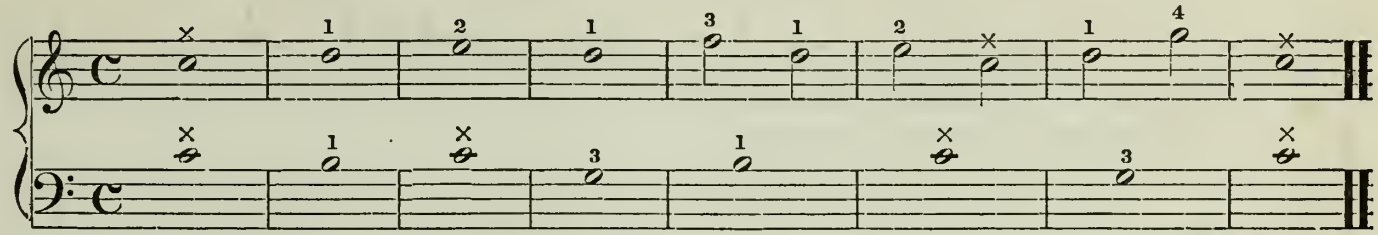
EXERCISE TO SHOW THE USE OF TWO DOTS.



When two dots are placed after a note, the second dot is equal in value to half of the first.

No. 1. Exercise—in which the right hand has half notes, and the left hand whole notes.

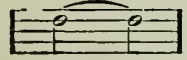
Count *aloud*, four quarters in each measure.



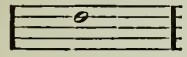
(1). THE TIE.

A Tie is a curved line placed over or under two notes of the same degree. The second note should not be struck.

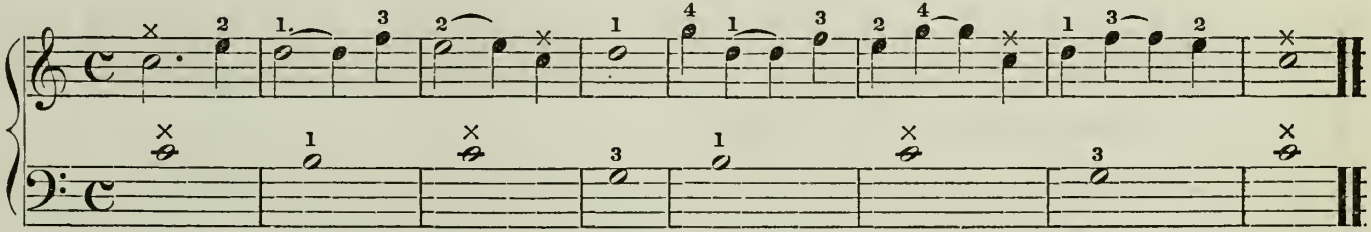
EXAMPLE.



EFFECT.



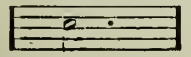
No. 2. Exercise—to show the value of a *Tie.* (1).



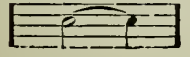
(2). DOTTED NOTES.

A Dot placed after a note, adds one half to its value.

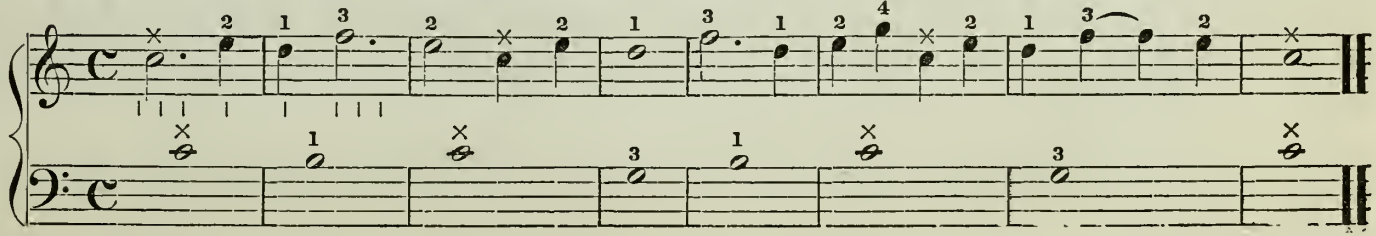
EXAMPLE.



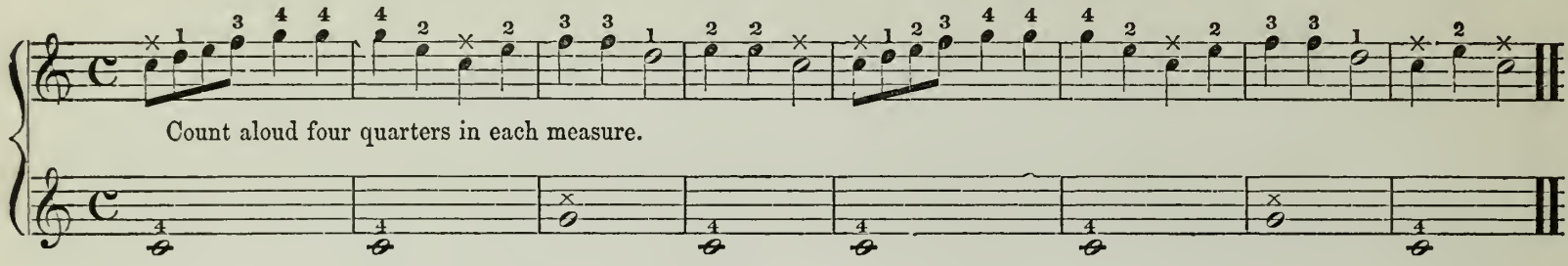
EFFECT.



No. 3. Exercise—to show the value of a *Dotted Half Note.* (2).

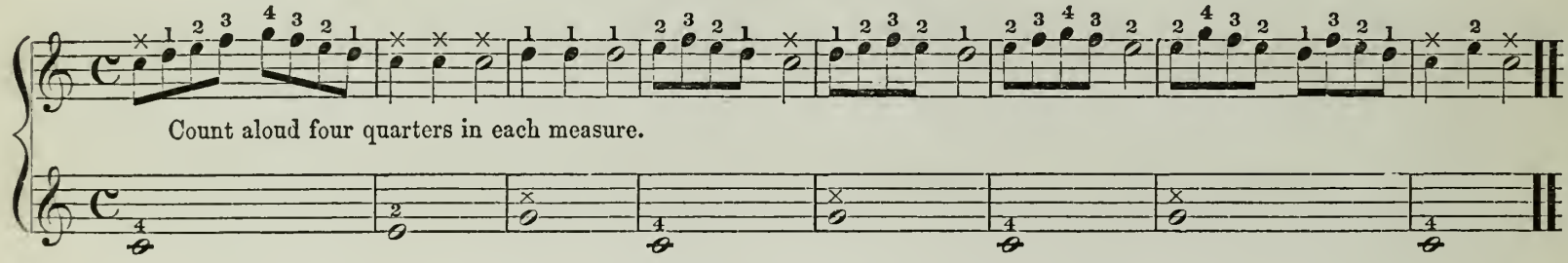


No. 4. EXERCISE—In which both hands play the Treble Clef.



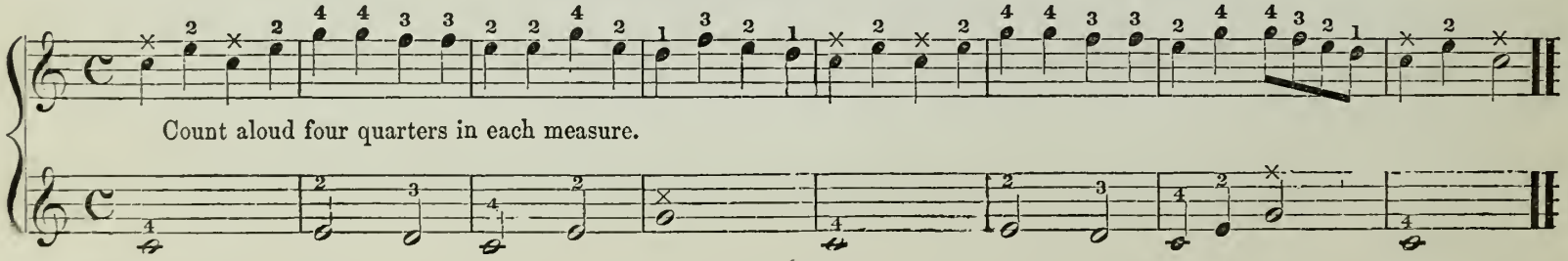
Count aloud four quarters in each measure.

No. 5. EXERCISE—As above.



Count aloud four quarters in each measure.

No. 6. EXERCISE—As above.



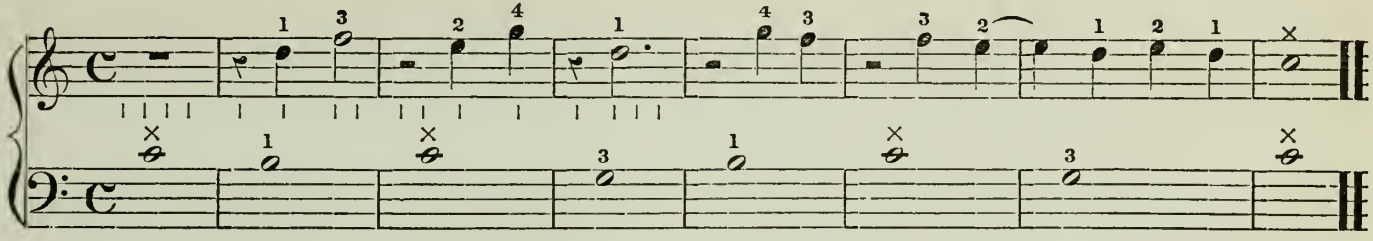
Count aloud four quarters in each measure.

(3). RESTS.

A whole note rest is of equal duration with the whole note.

A half note rest is of equal duration with the half note.

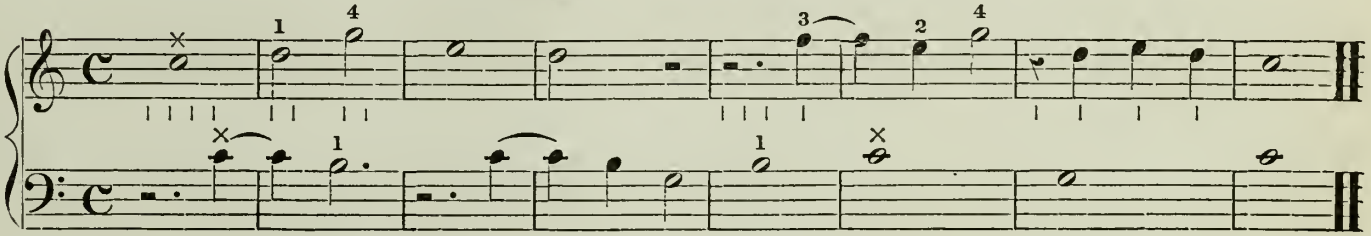
A quarter note rest is of equal duration with the quarter note.



EXERCISE—to show the value of *Rests* with *Dots*. (4).

(4). DOTTED RESTS.

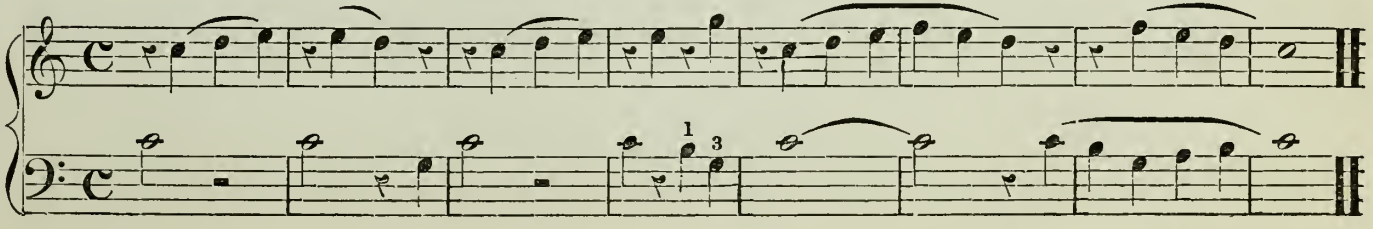
A half note rest with a dot is of equal duration to three quarter rests.



(5). THE SLUR.

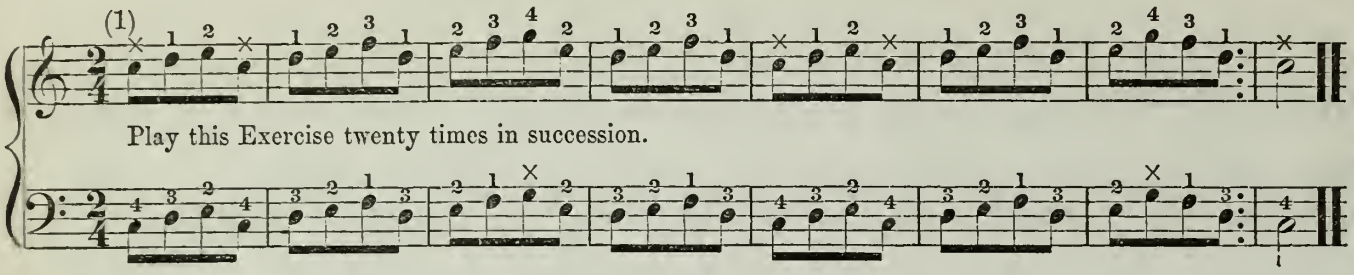
A Slur is the same form as a tie. It is placed over or under notes of different degrees. The finger should be held down until the next key is struck. Passages so marked are called *Legato*.

EXERCISE—to show the value of the *Slur*. (5).



THREE EXERCISES FOR THE FIVE FINGERS.

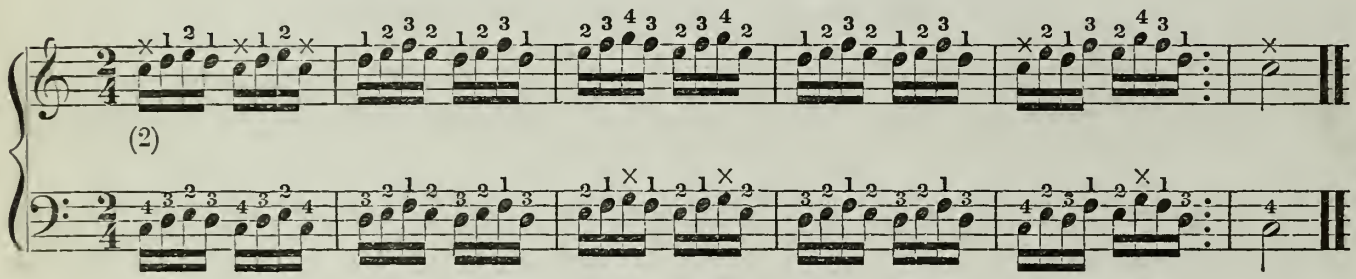
No. 1. EXERCISE—With eighth notes for both hands.



Play this Exercise twenty times in succession.

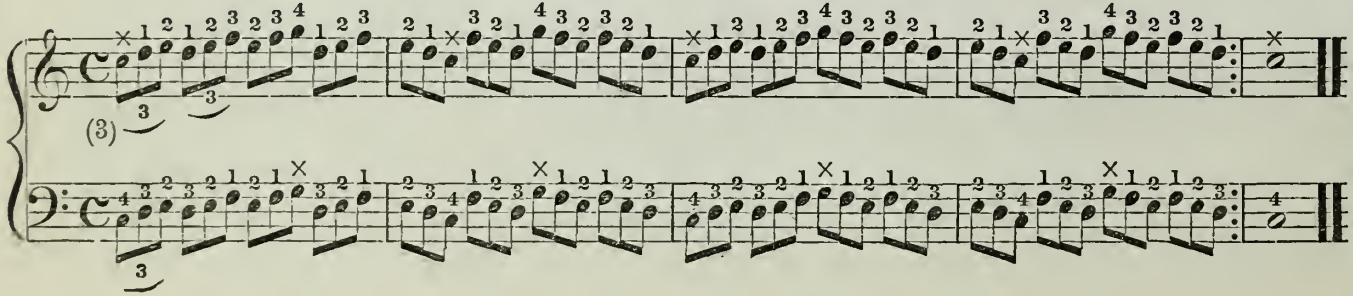
(1) Eighth notes.—Count *aloud* four eighth notes in each measure.

No. 2. EXERCISE—With sixteenth notes for both hands.



(2) Sixteenth notes.—Count *aloud* four sixteenth notes in each measure.

No. 3. EXERCISE—With Triplets in both hands.

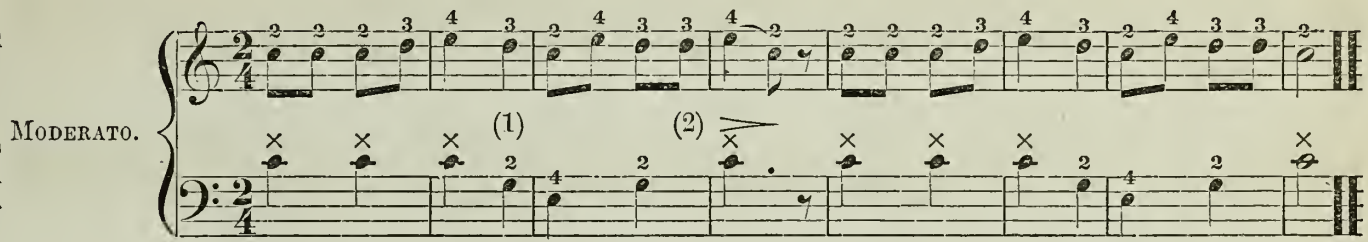


(3) Triplets.—Count *aloud* four Triplets in each measure.

EXERCISE—To change and extend the fingers in each hand.

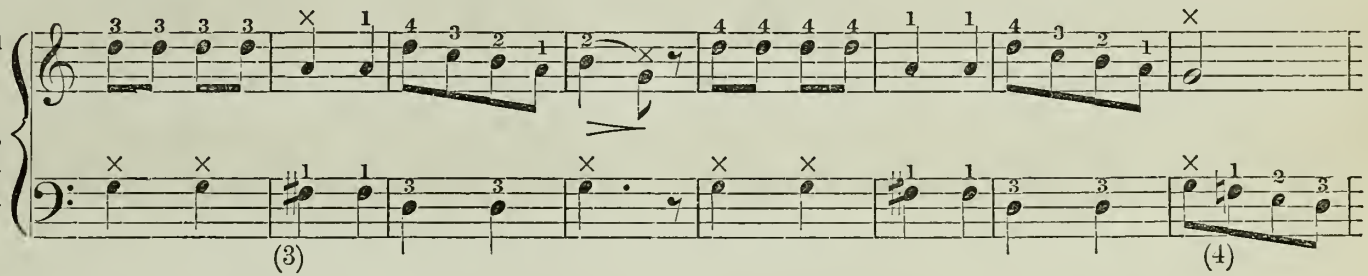
(1) Extend the second finger of the left hand to G.

(2) The sign > shows that the first note should be emphasized and the second note played lightly.

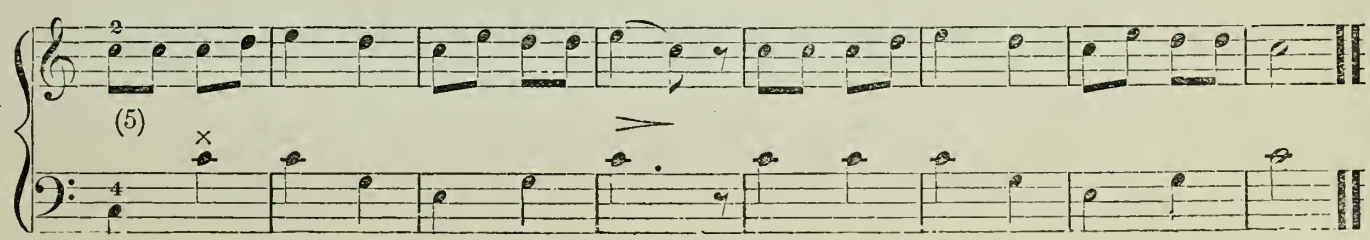


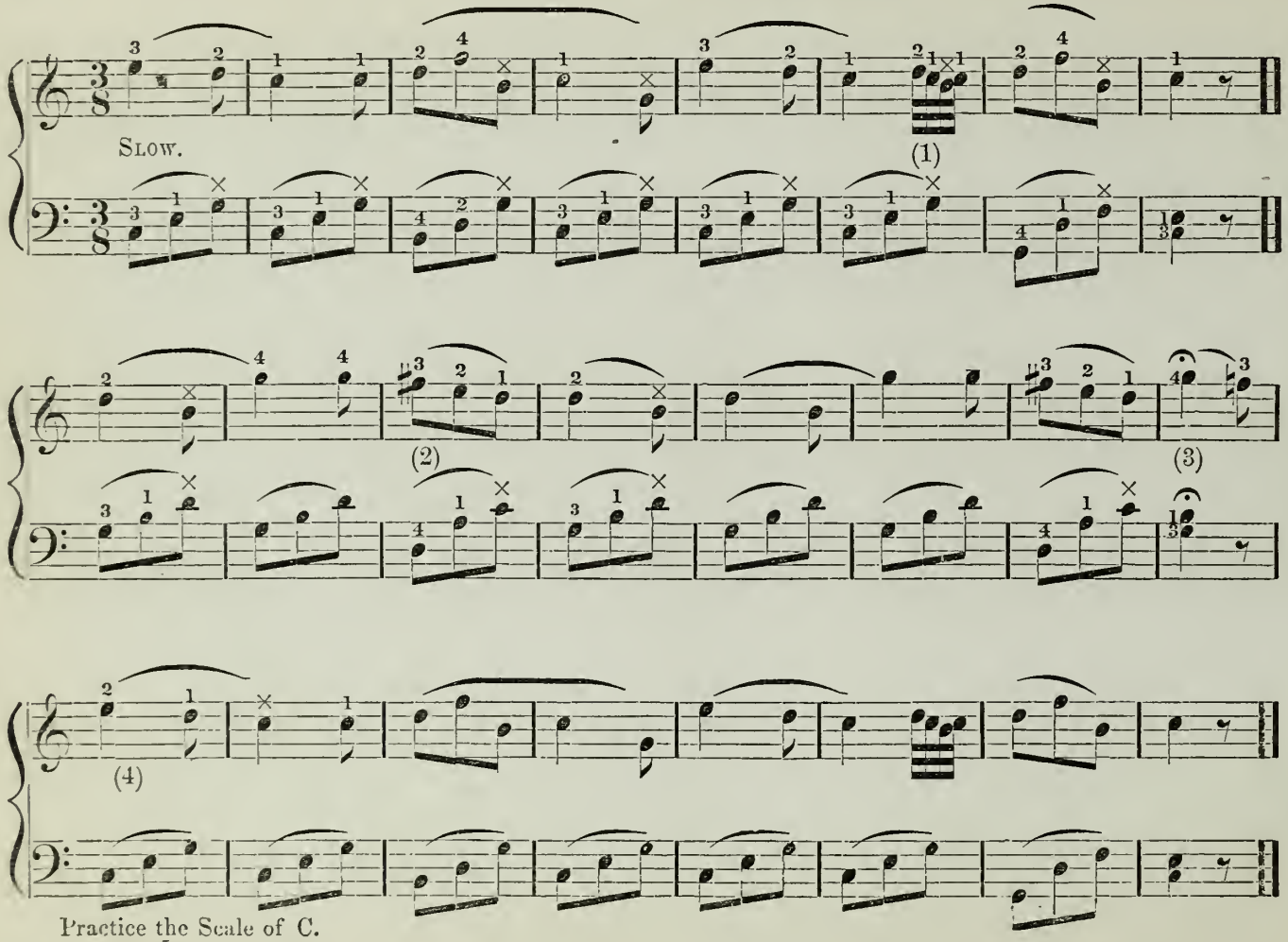
(3) Mind the accidental sharps in the Base.

(4) The ♮ is intended to restore the F (previously sharped) to its natural position.



(5) Extend the left hand an Octave for the upper C in the Base.





(1) A turn is generally indicated by the sign ∾

(2) Mind the accidental Sharp on F.

(3) A pause means that the note under it should be held down double the time of the value of the note.

(4) Observe that the fingering of the first three notes in the Treble is different from those at the beginning.

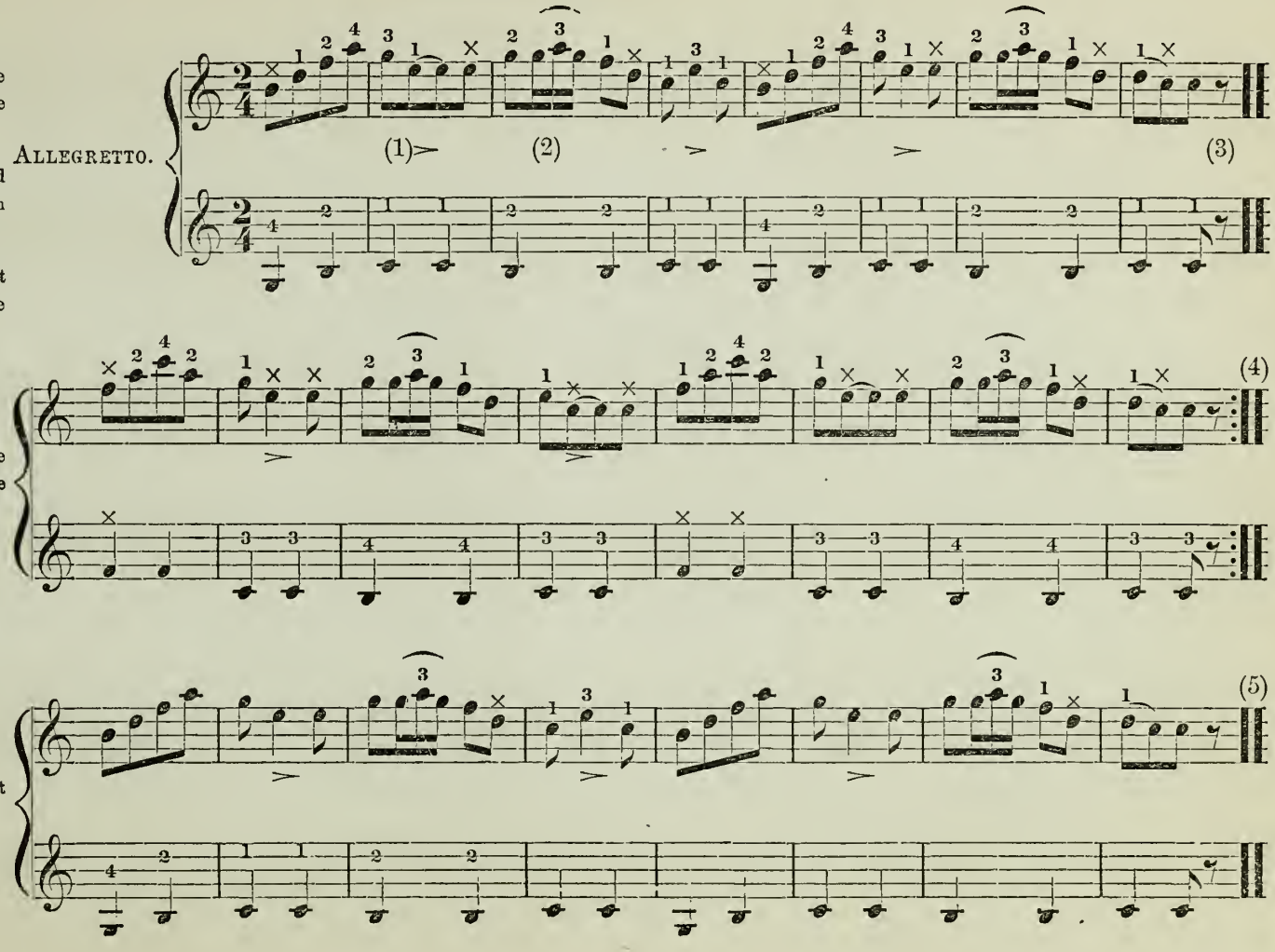
(1) When two notes are tied, the first only is to be played.

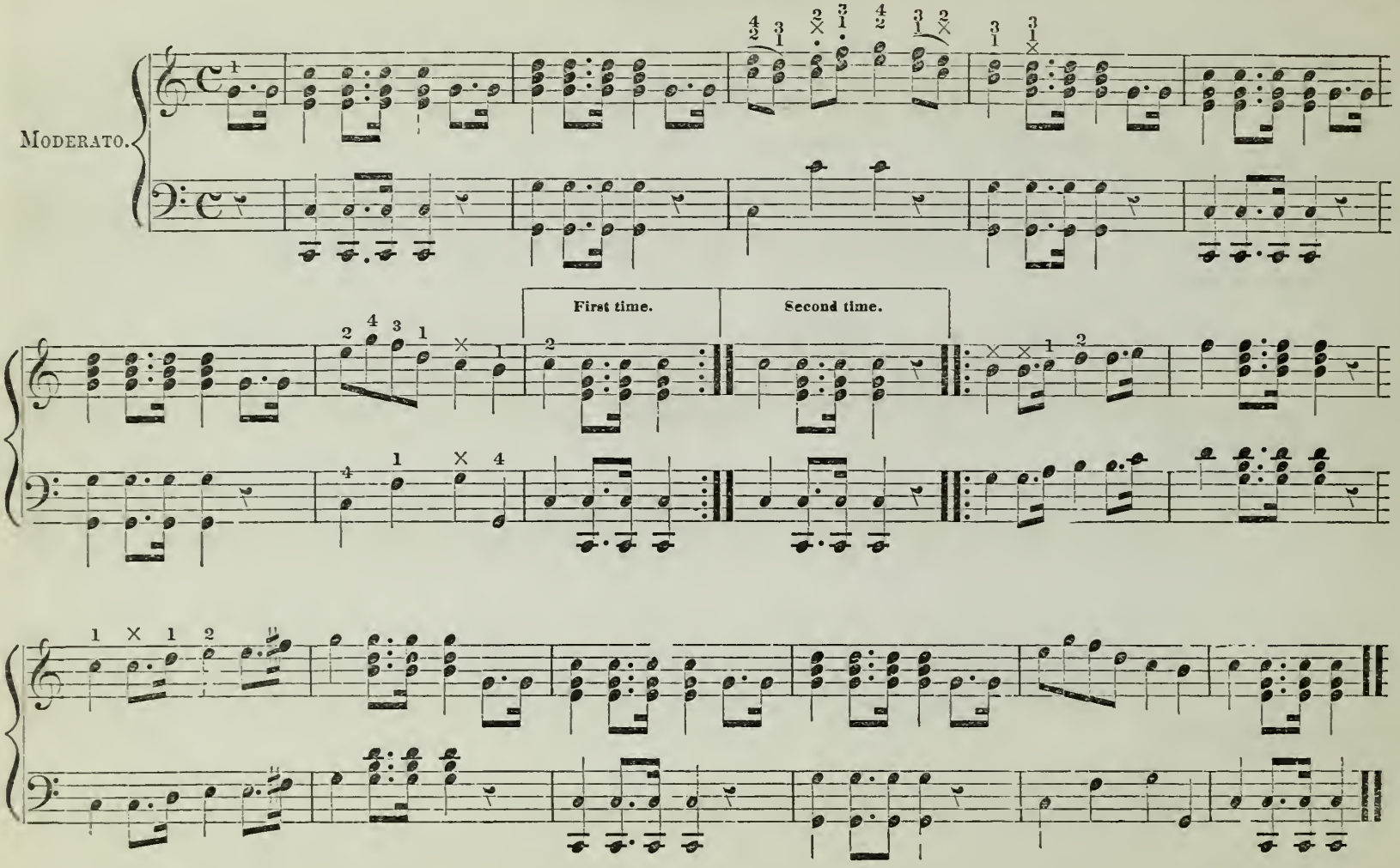
(2) The triplet should occupy the time of an eighth note.

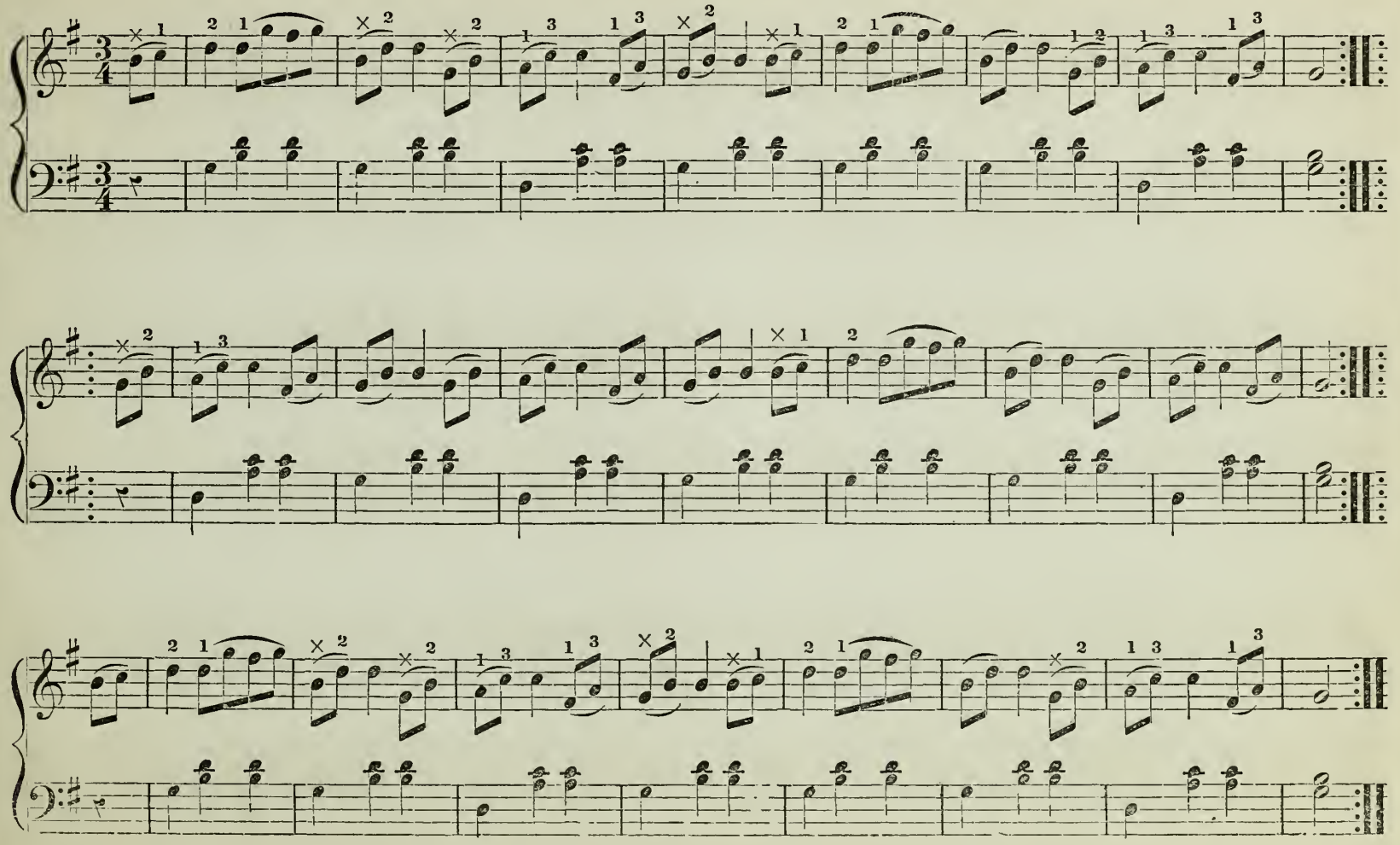
(3) Be careful and lift the fingers during the time of the rest.

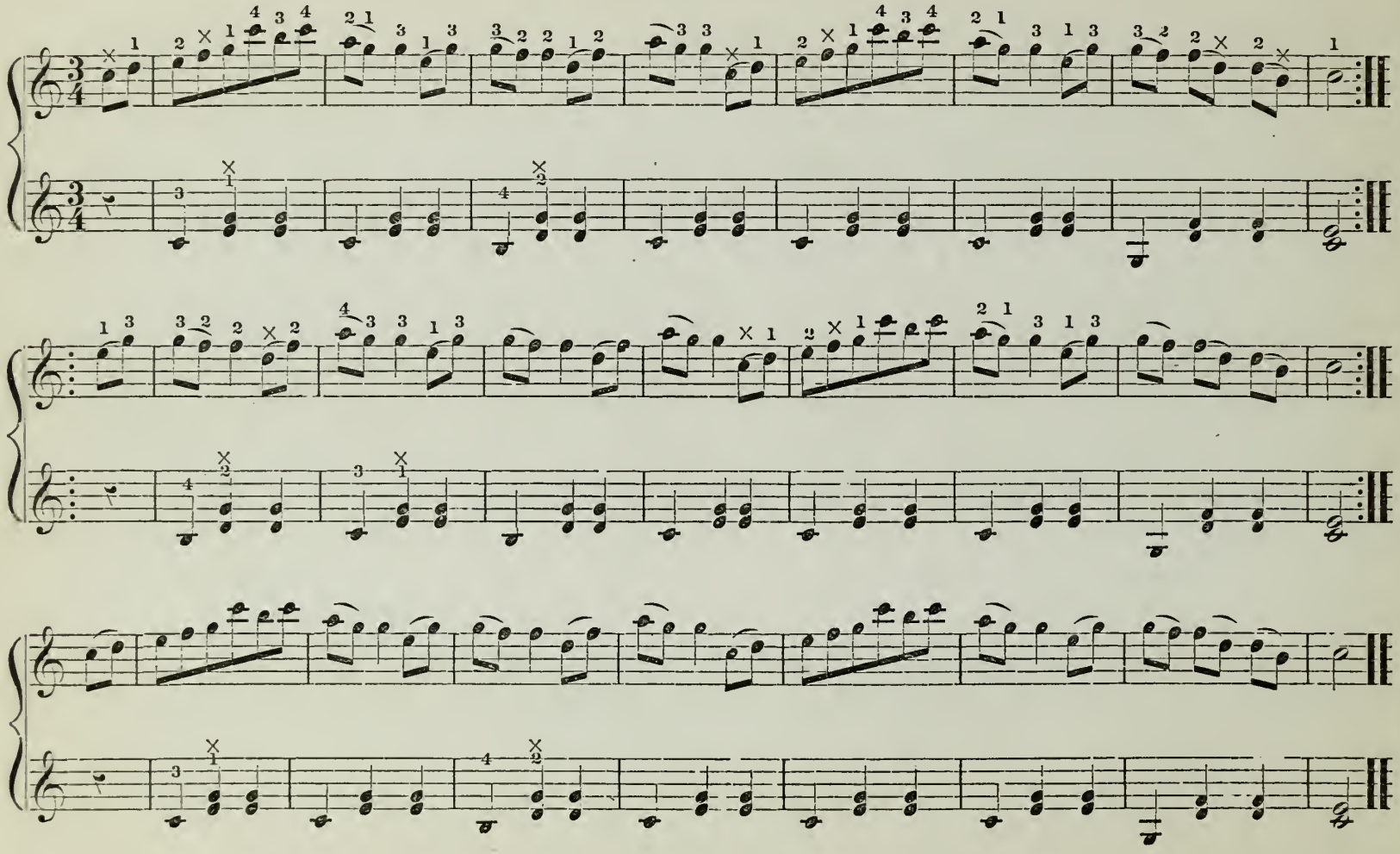
(4) The dots before the double bar show that the strain is to be repeated.

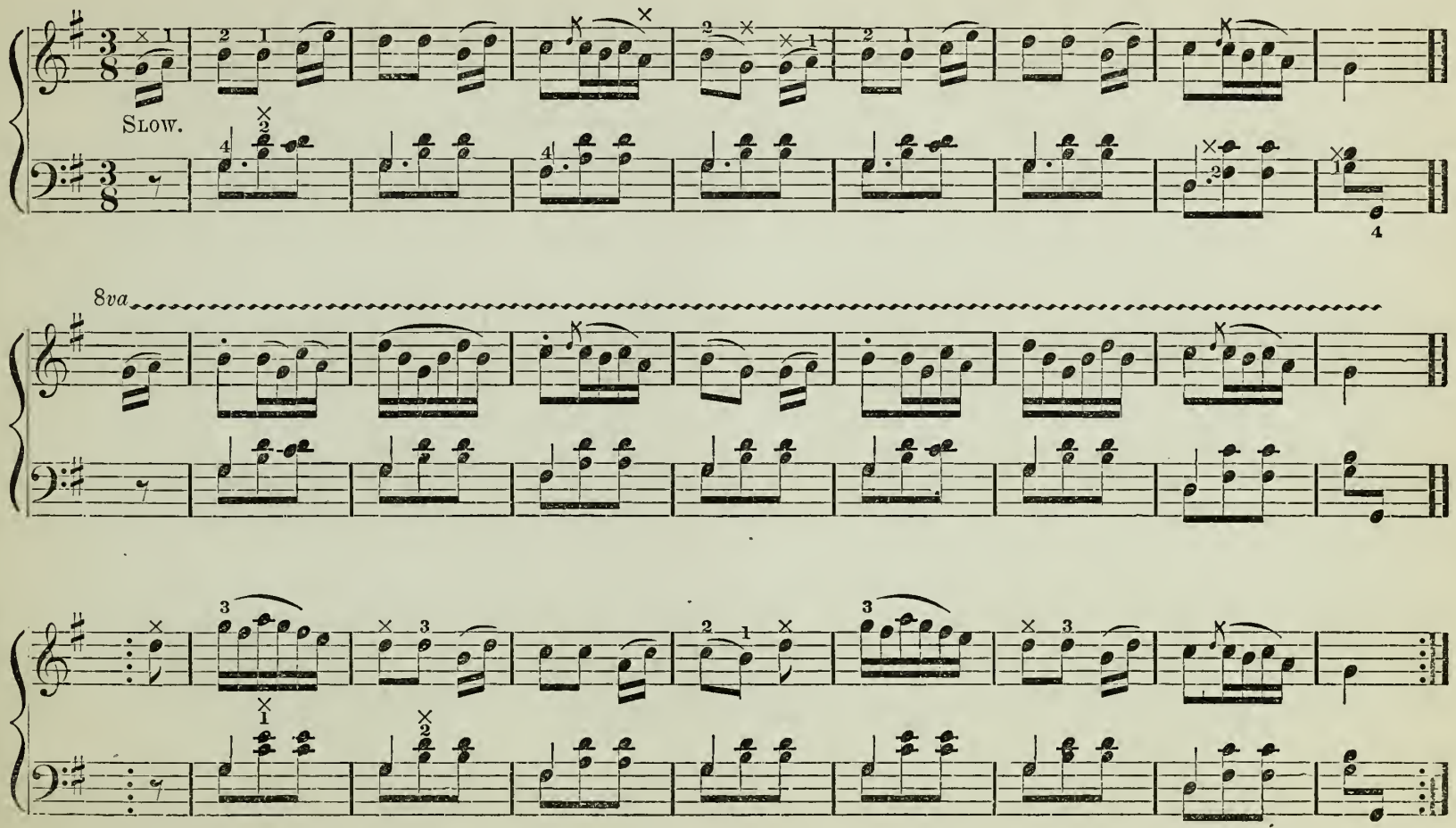
(5) Observe that the last strain is not repeated.



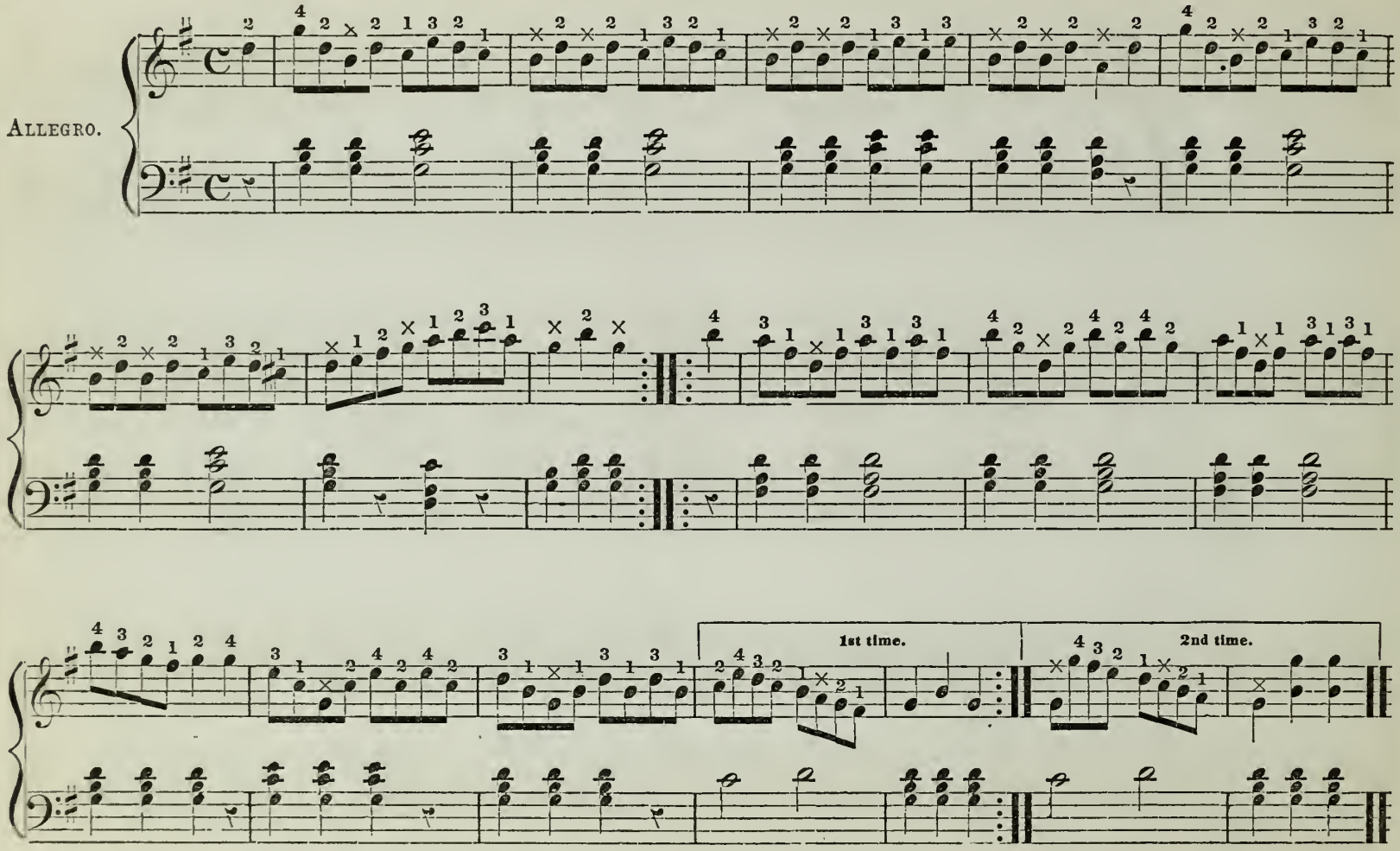

Moderato.
First time.
Second time.

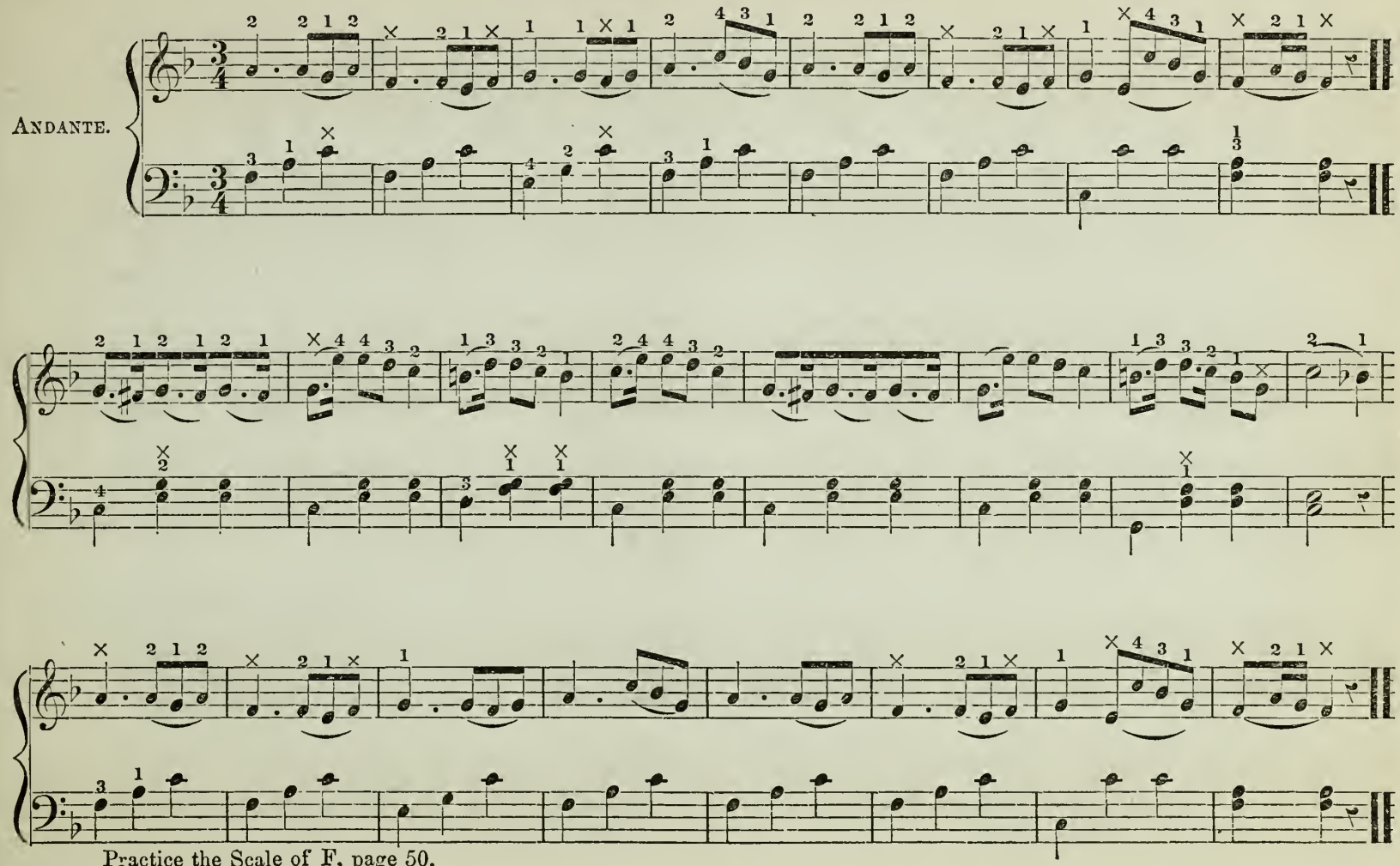




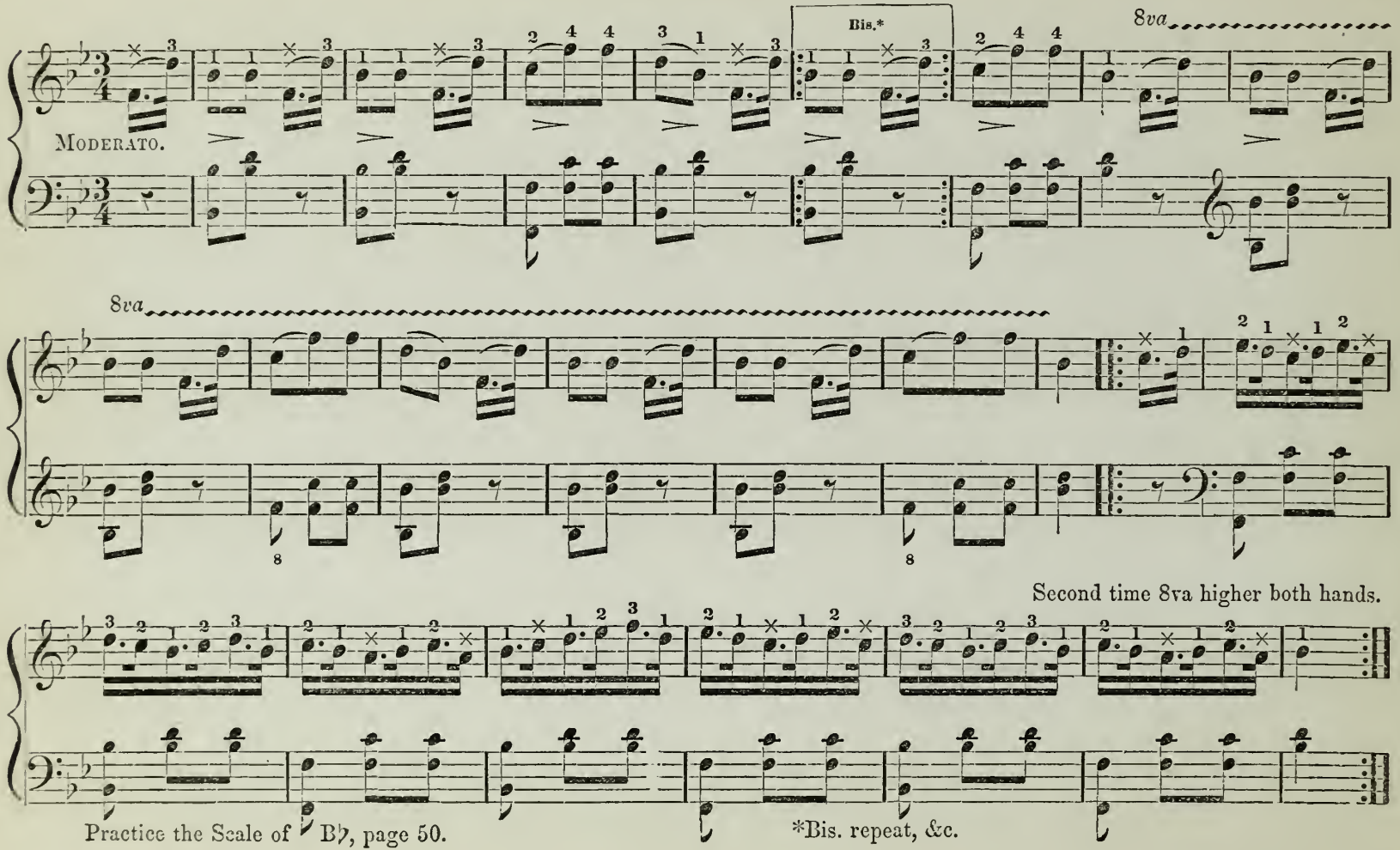


Practice the Scale of G.


Allegro.
1st time.
2nd time.

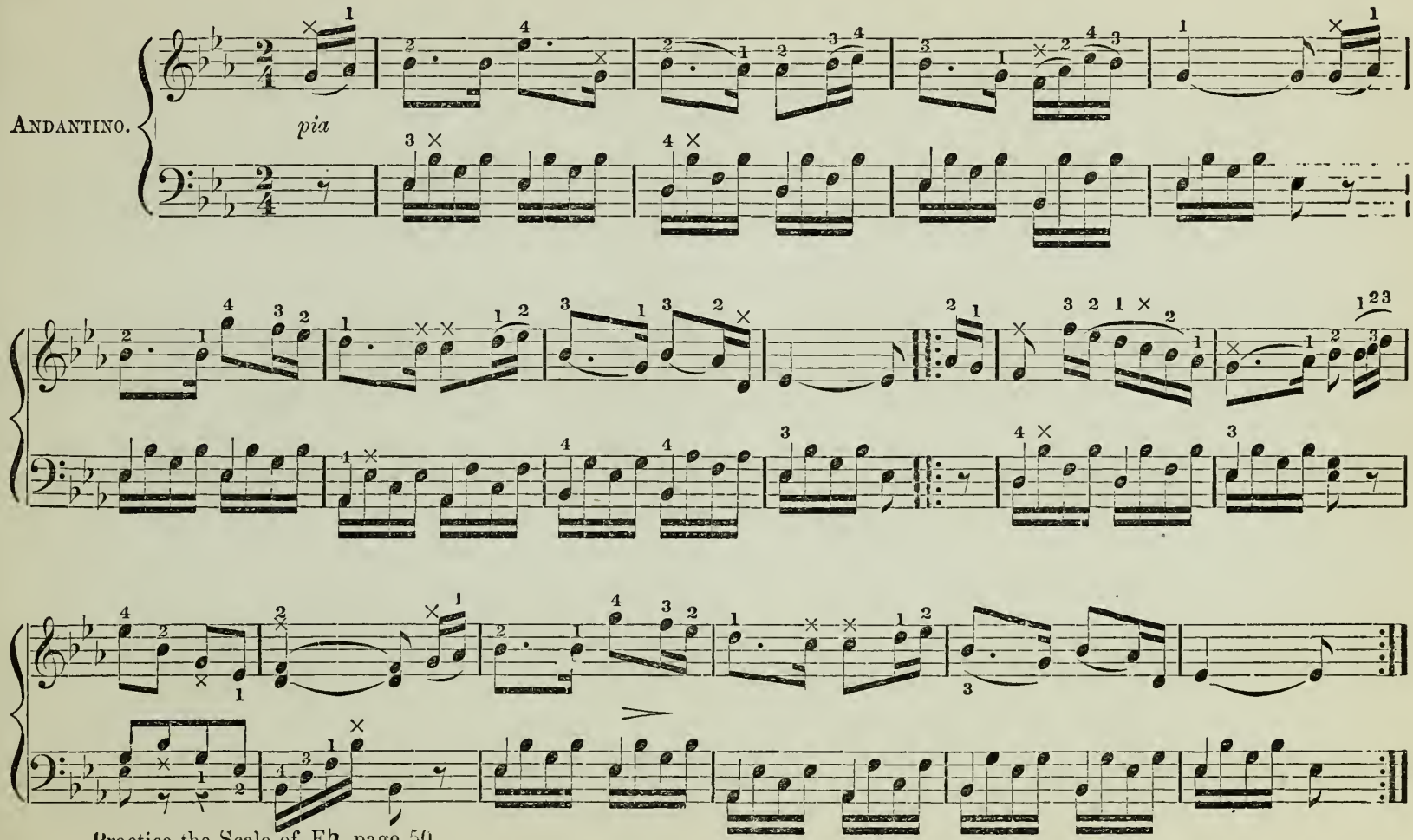


Practice the Scale of F, page 50.

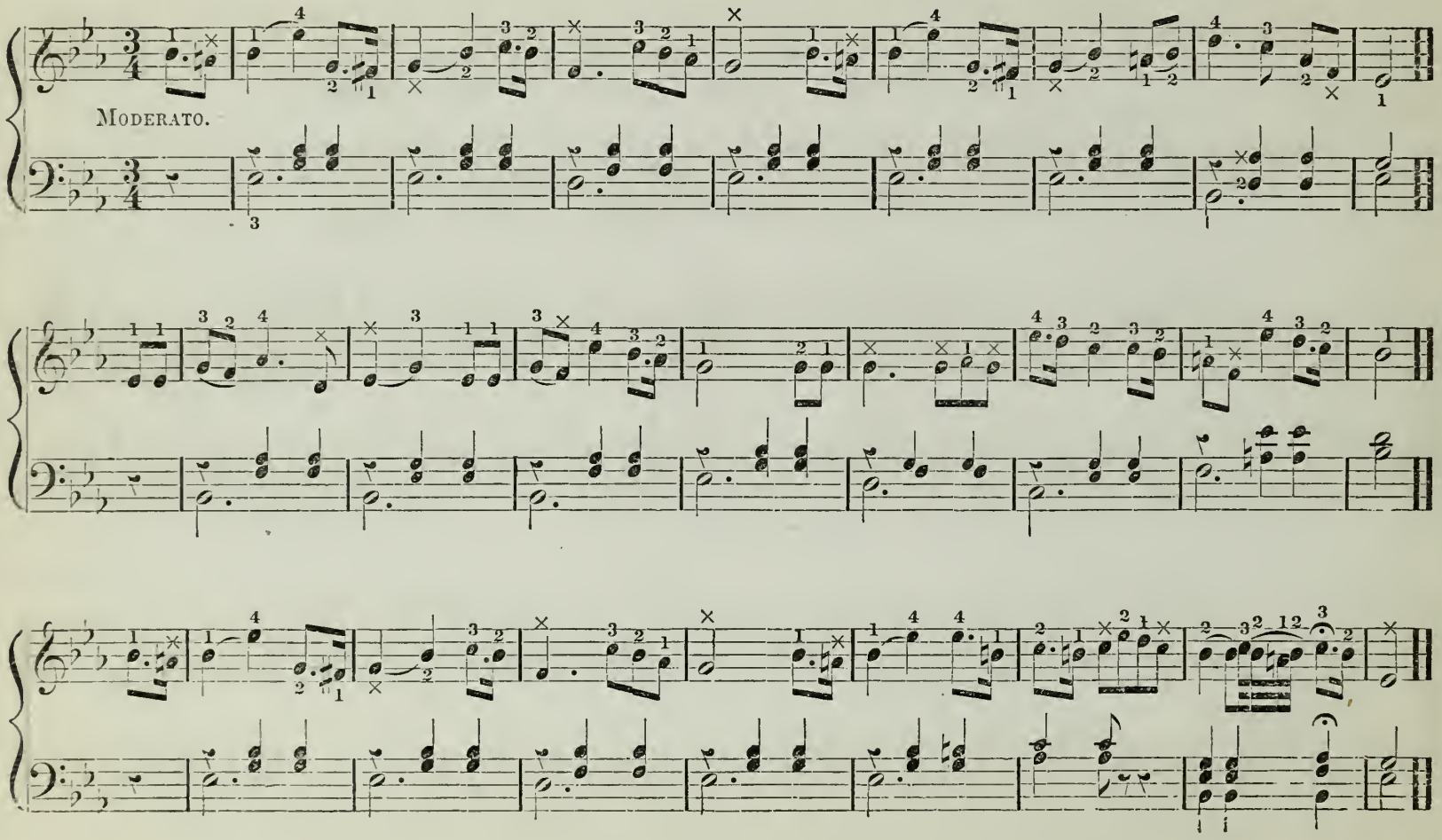


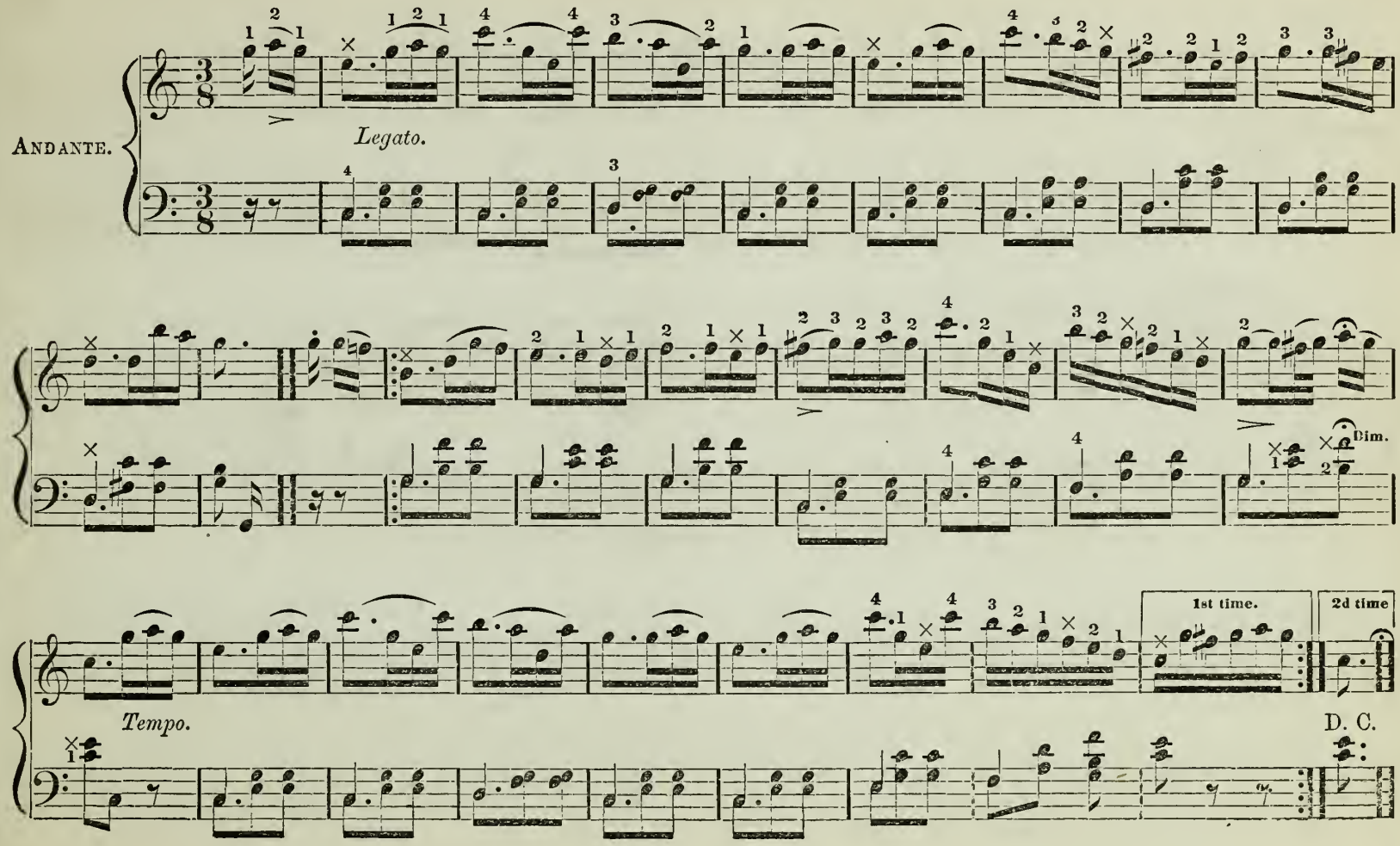
Practice the Scale of B♭, page 50.

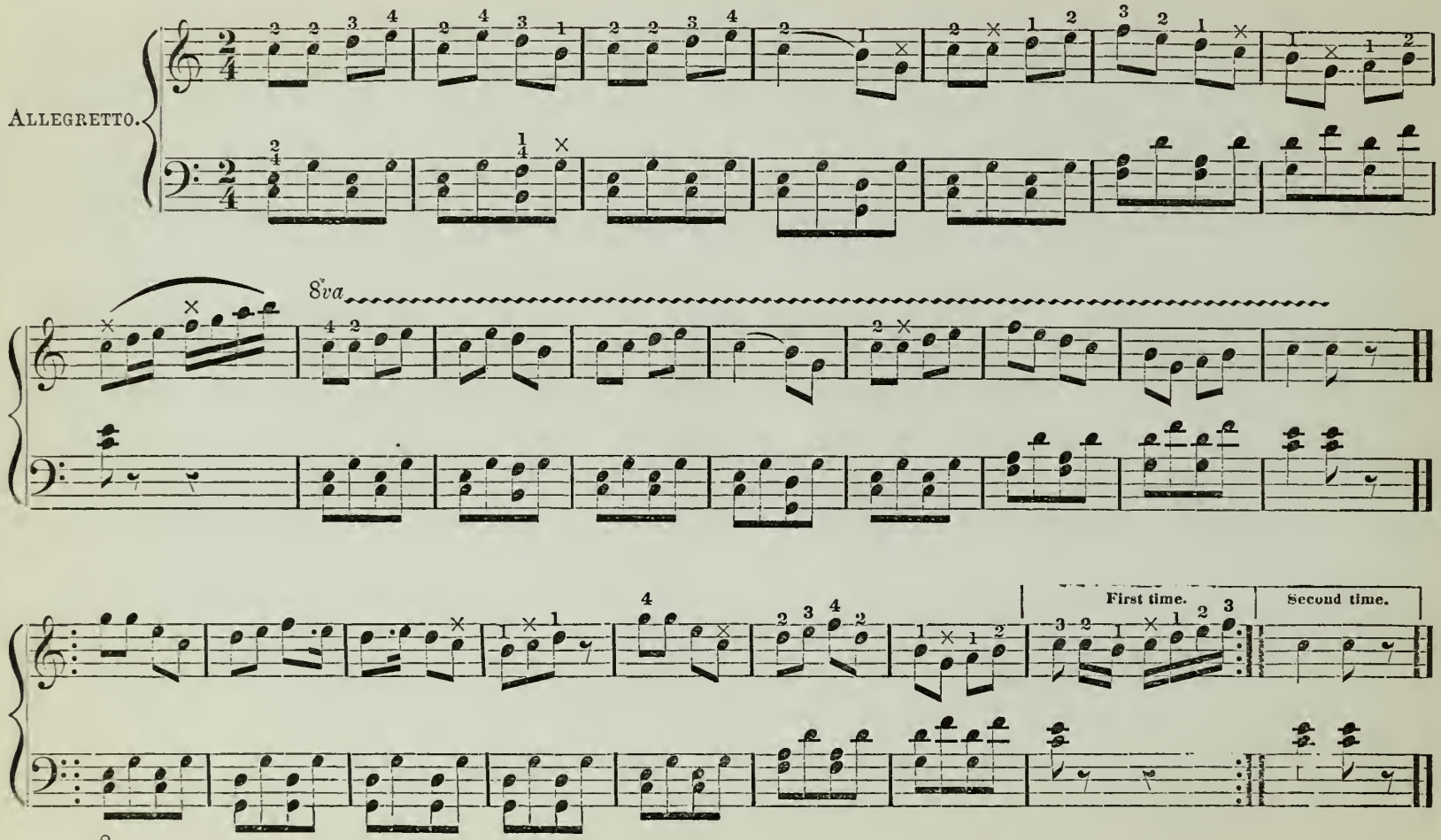
*Bis. repeat, &c.

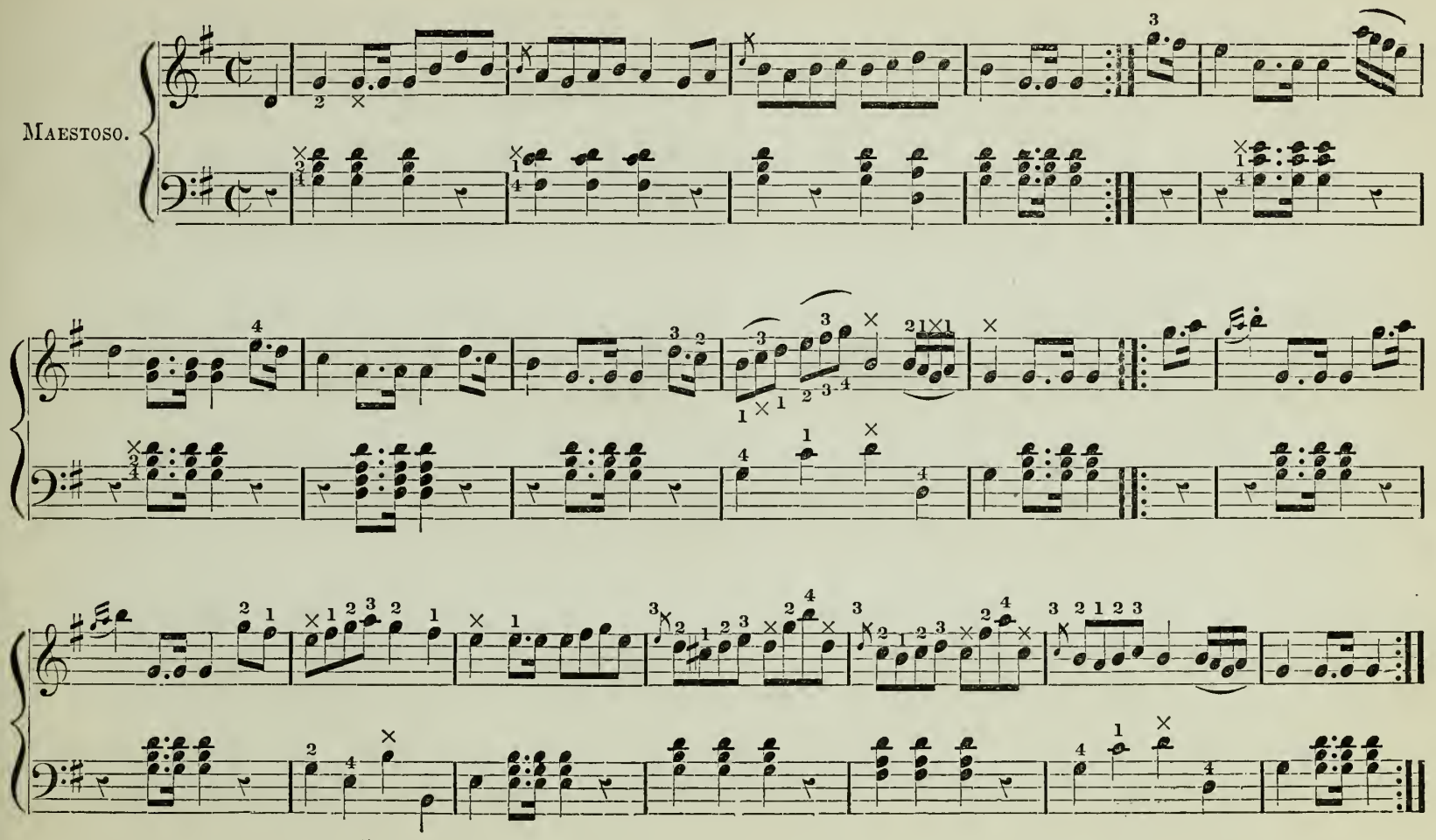


Practice the Scale of E♭, page 50.

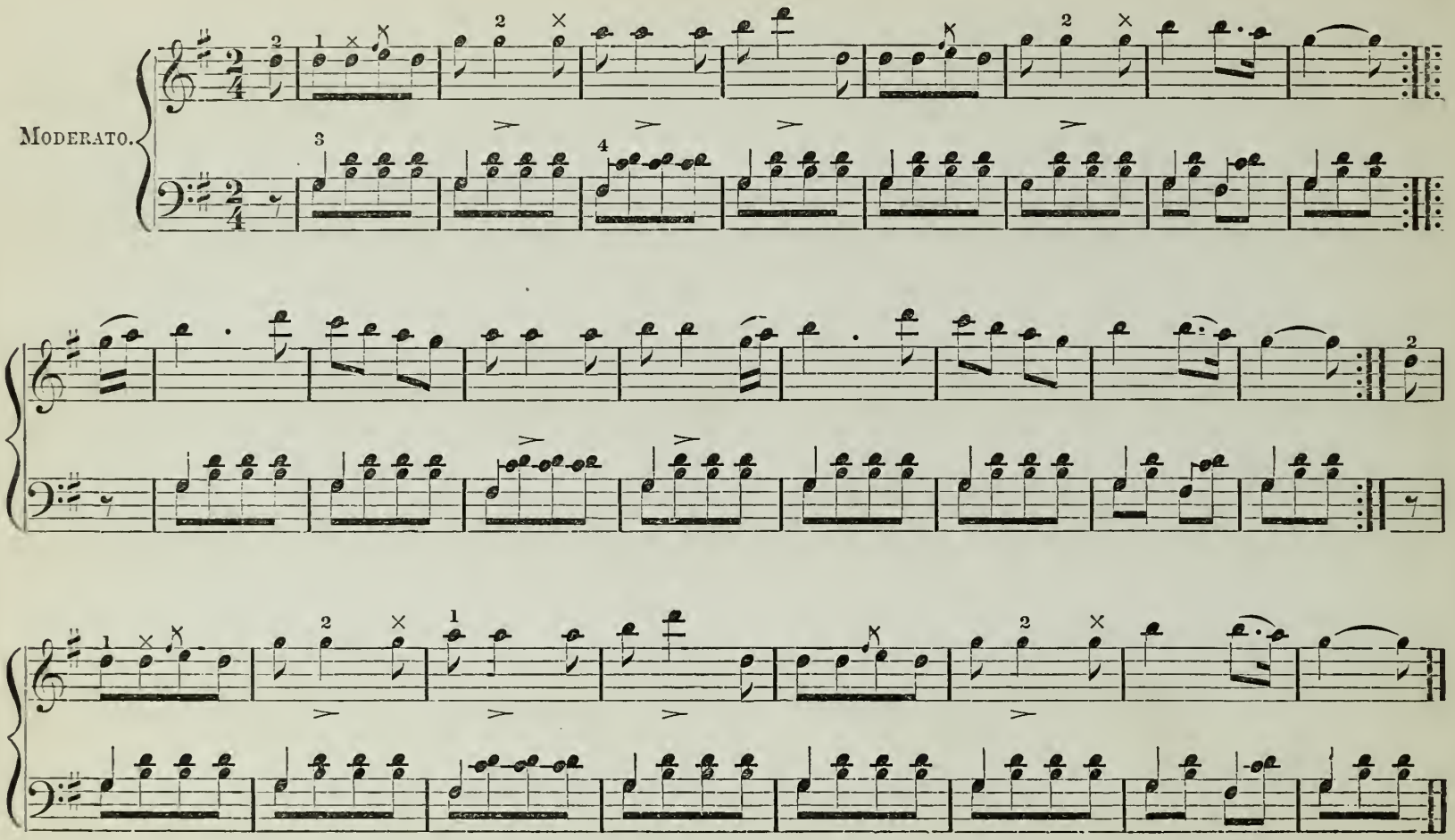

MODERATO.

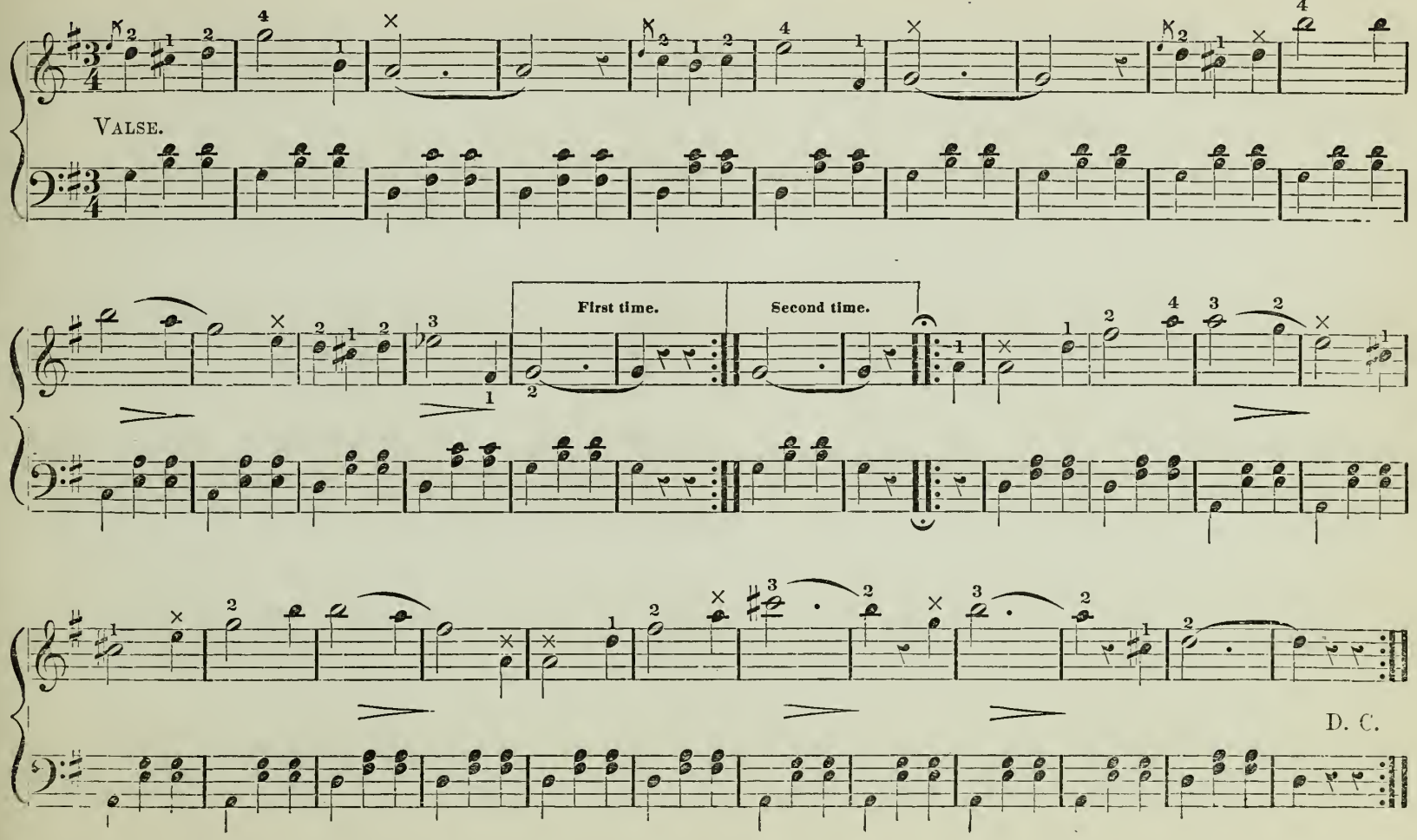

Andante.
Legato.
Dim.
1st time.
2d time
Tempo.
D. C.

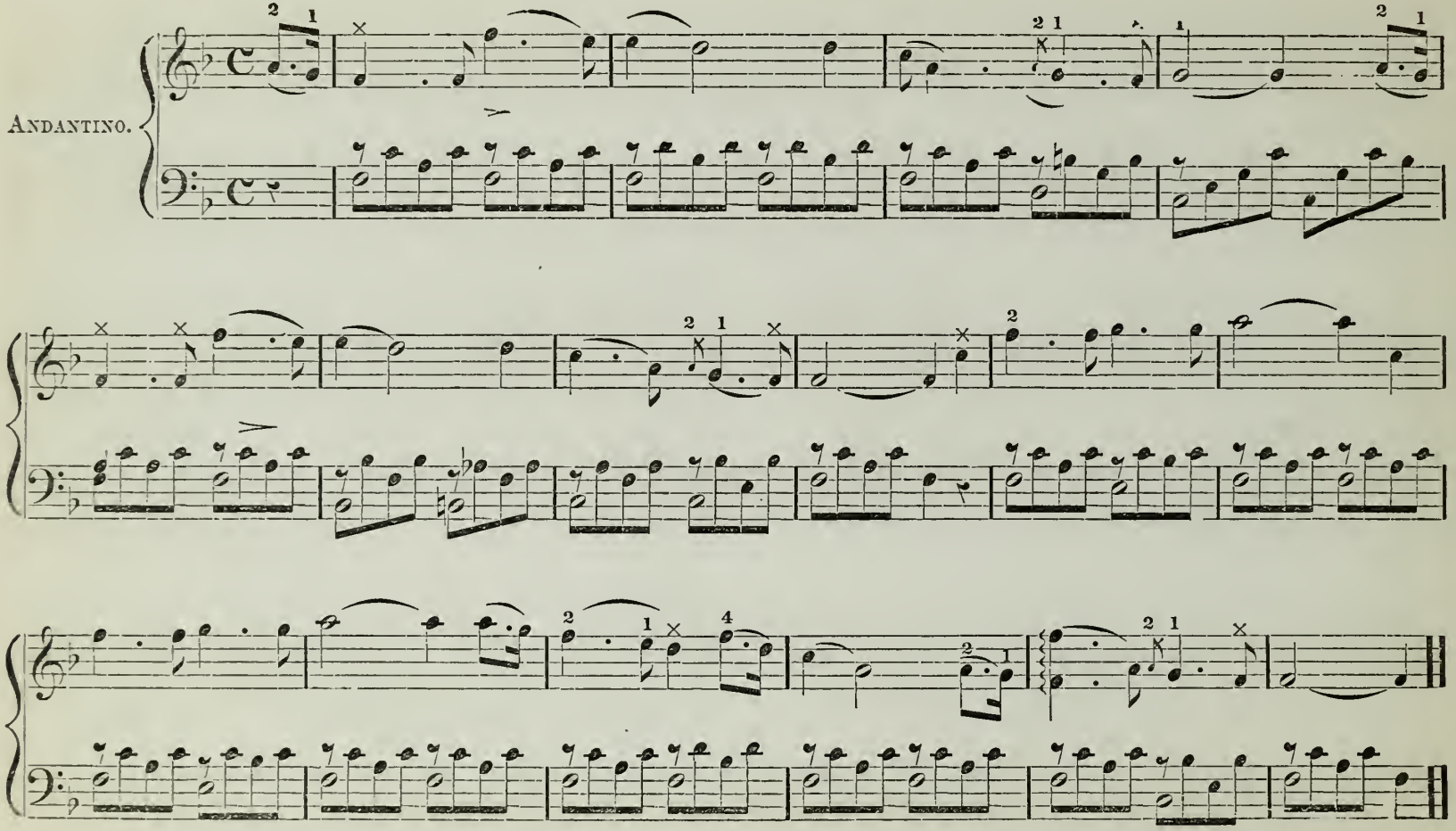

ALLEGRETTO.
8va
First time.
Second time.

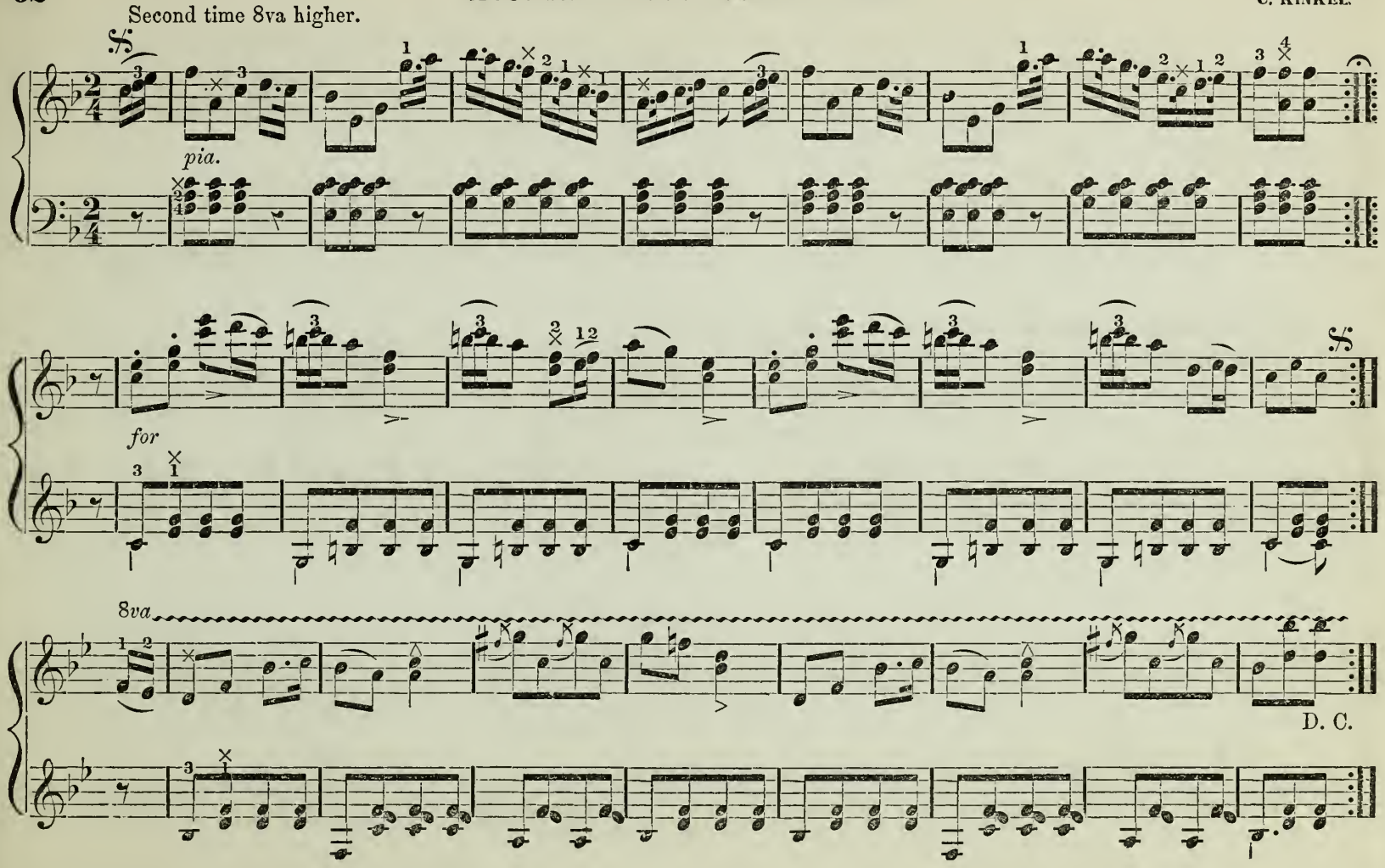

Maestoso.

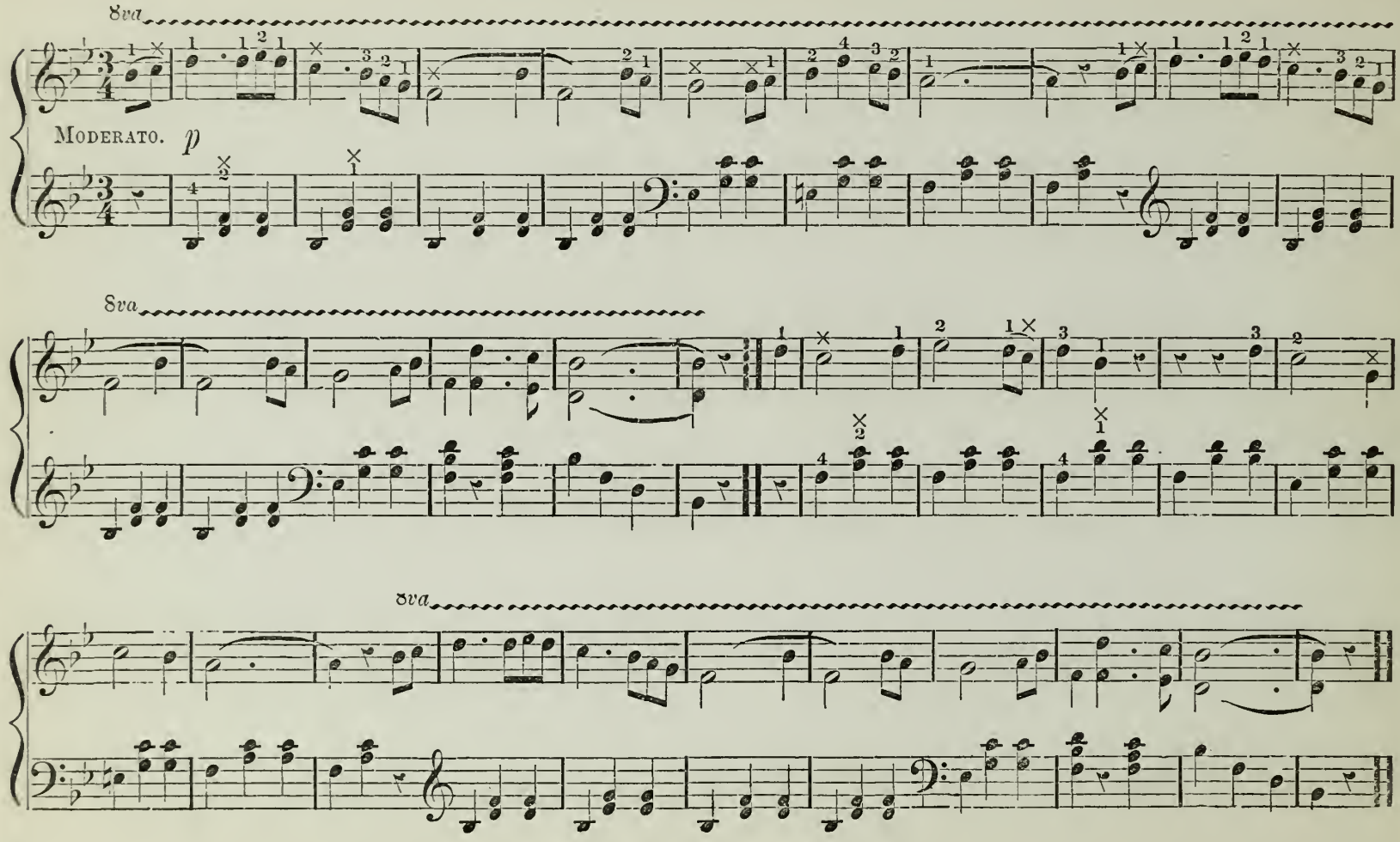
I'M GOING HOME;—FEW DAYS.

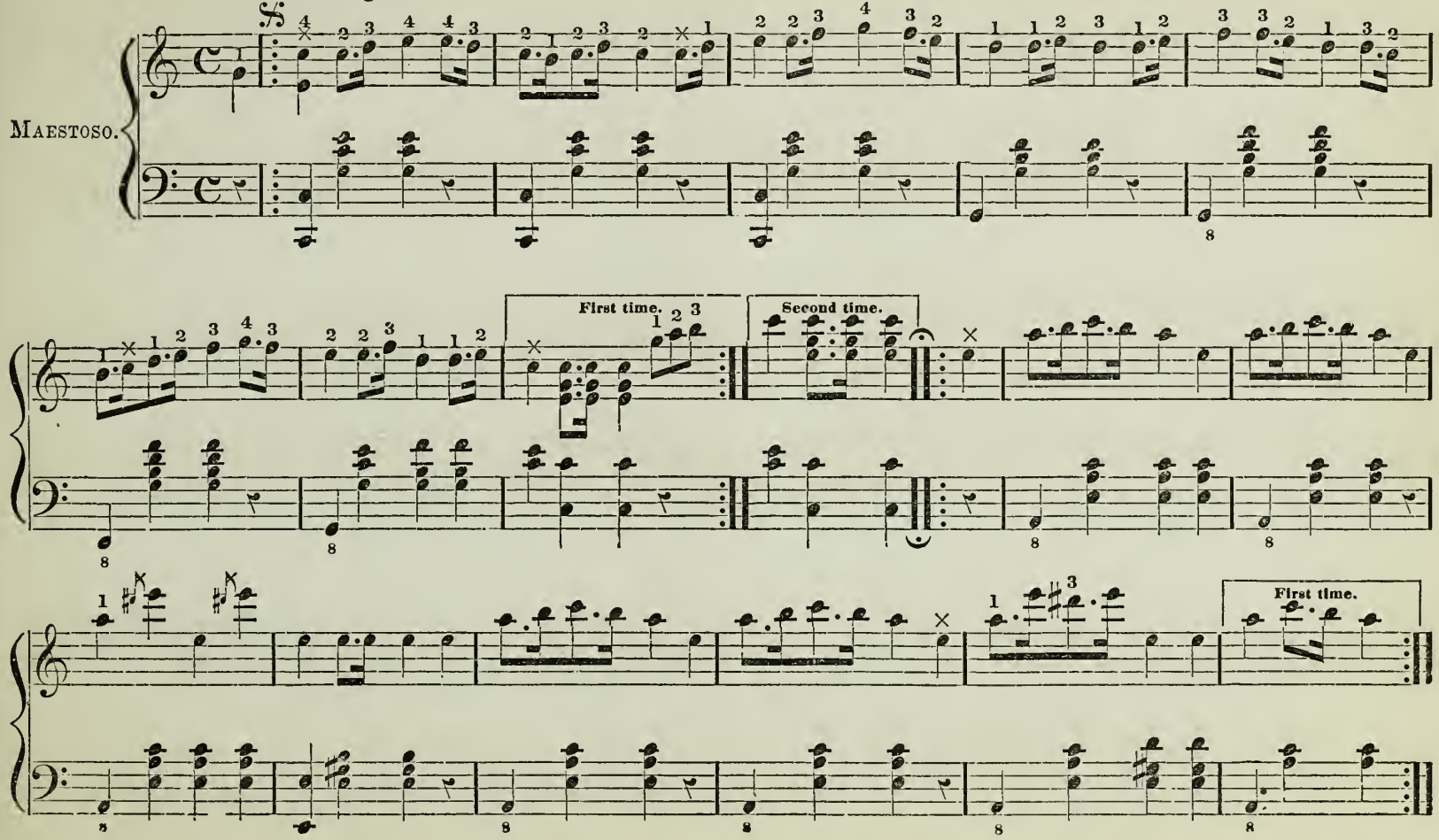


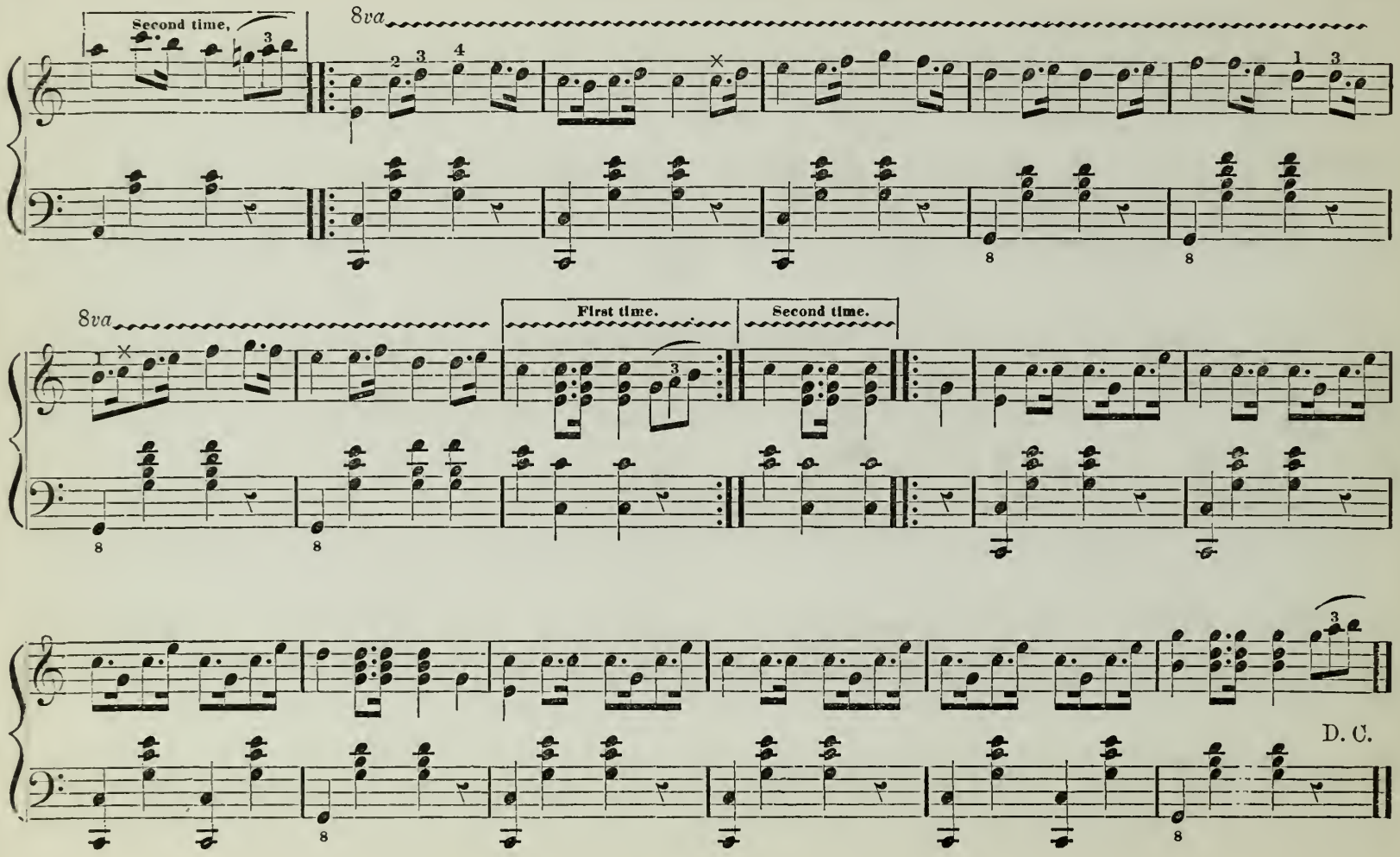

VALSE.
First time.
Second time.
D. C.

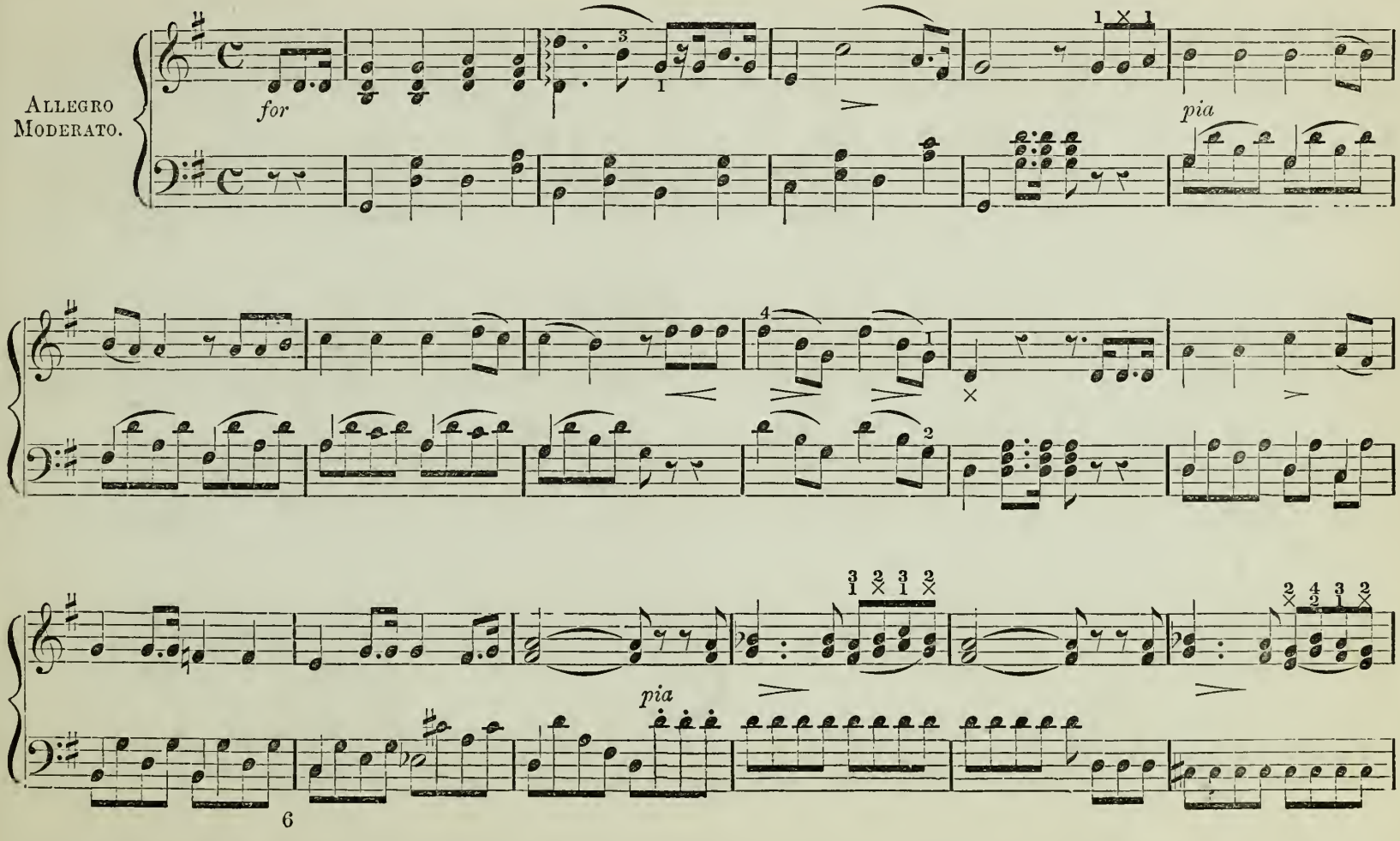

Andantino.

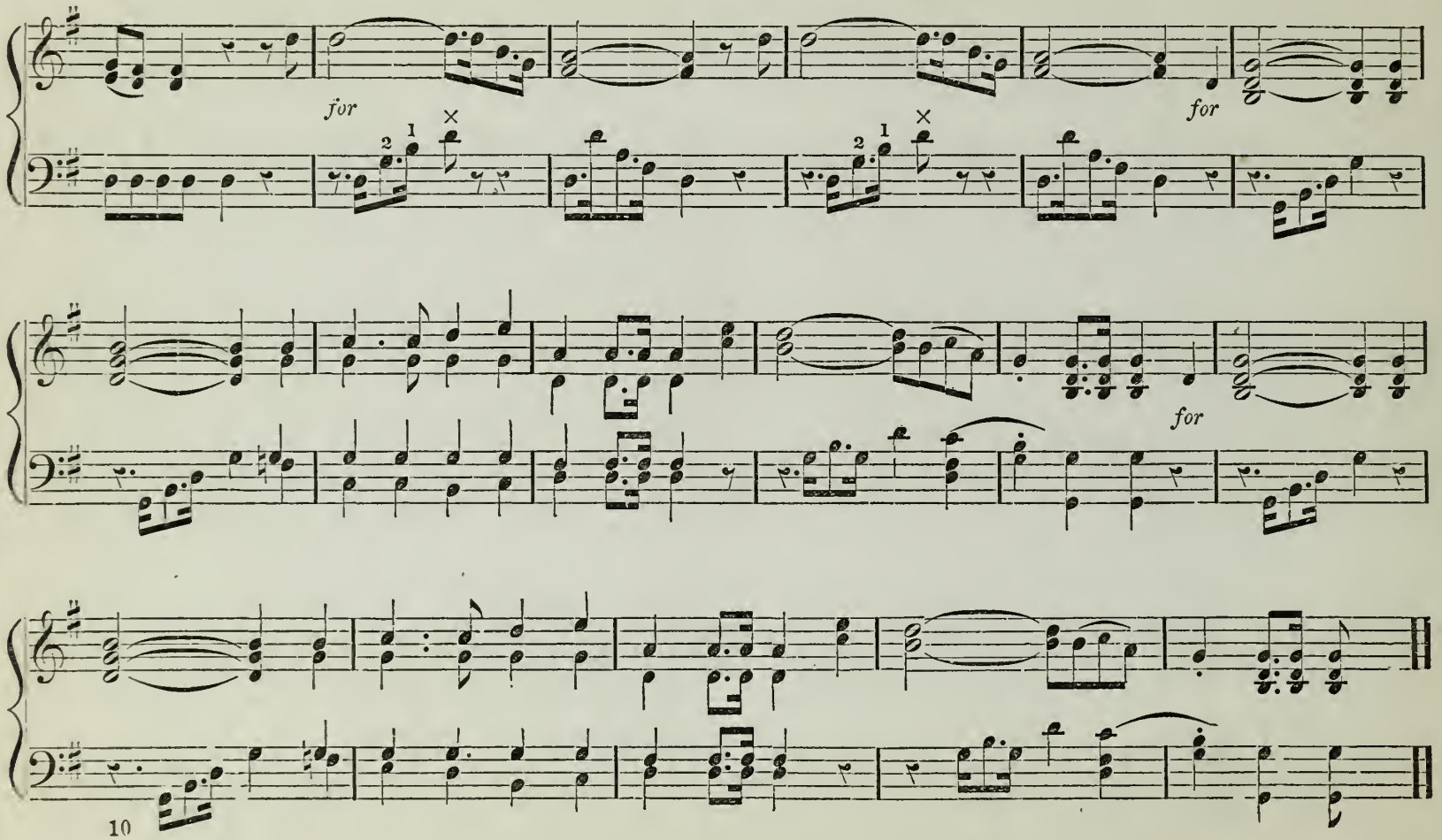

Second time 8va higher.
pia.
for
8va
D. C.

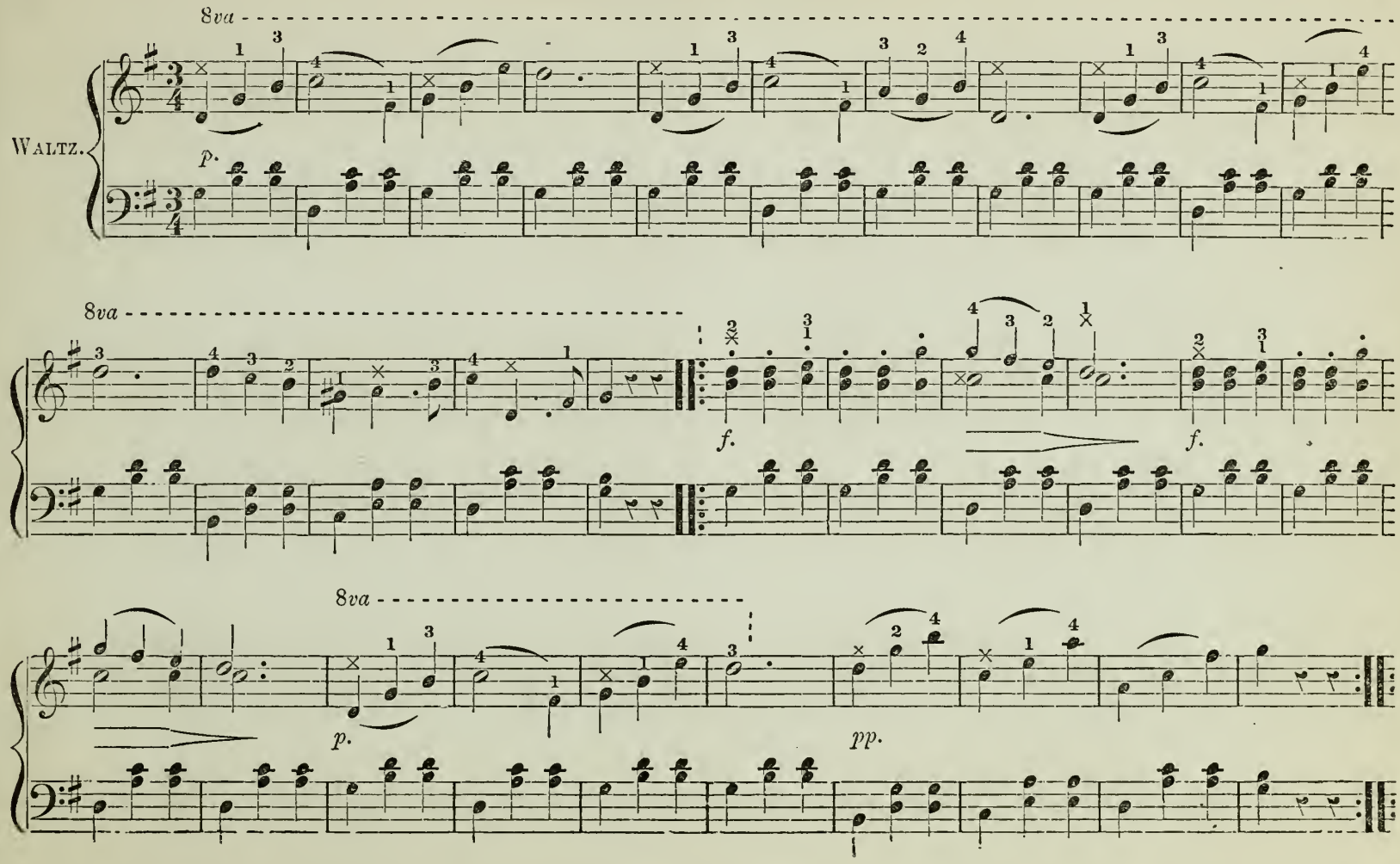

8va
MODERATO. p
8va
8va

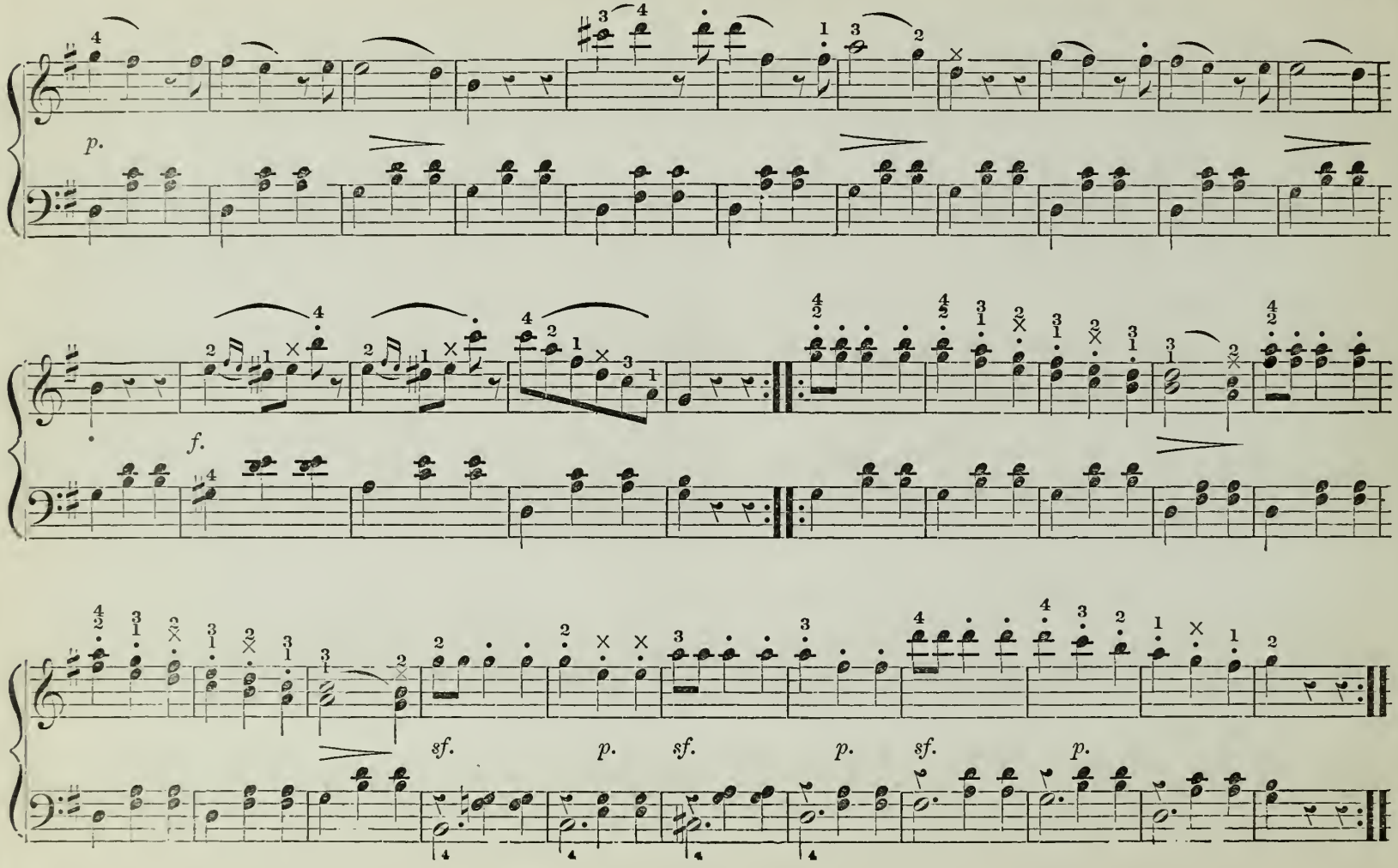

Second time 8va higher.
Maestoso.
First time.
Second time.
First time.

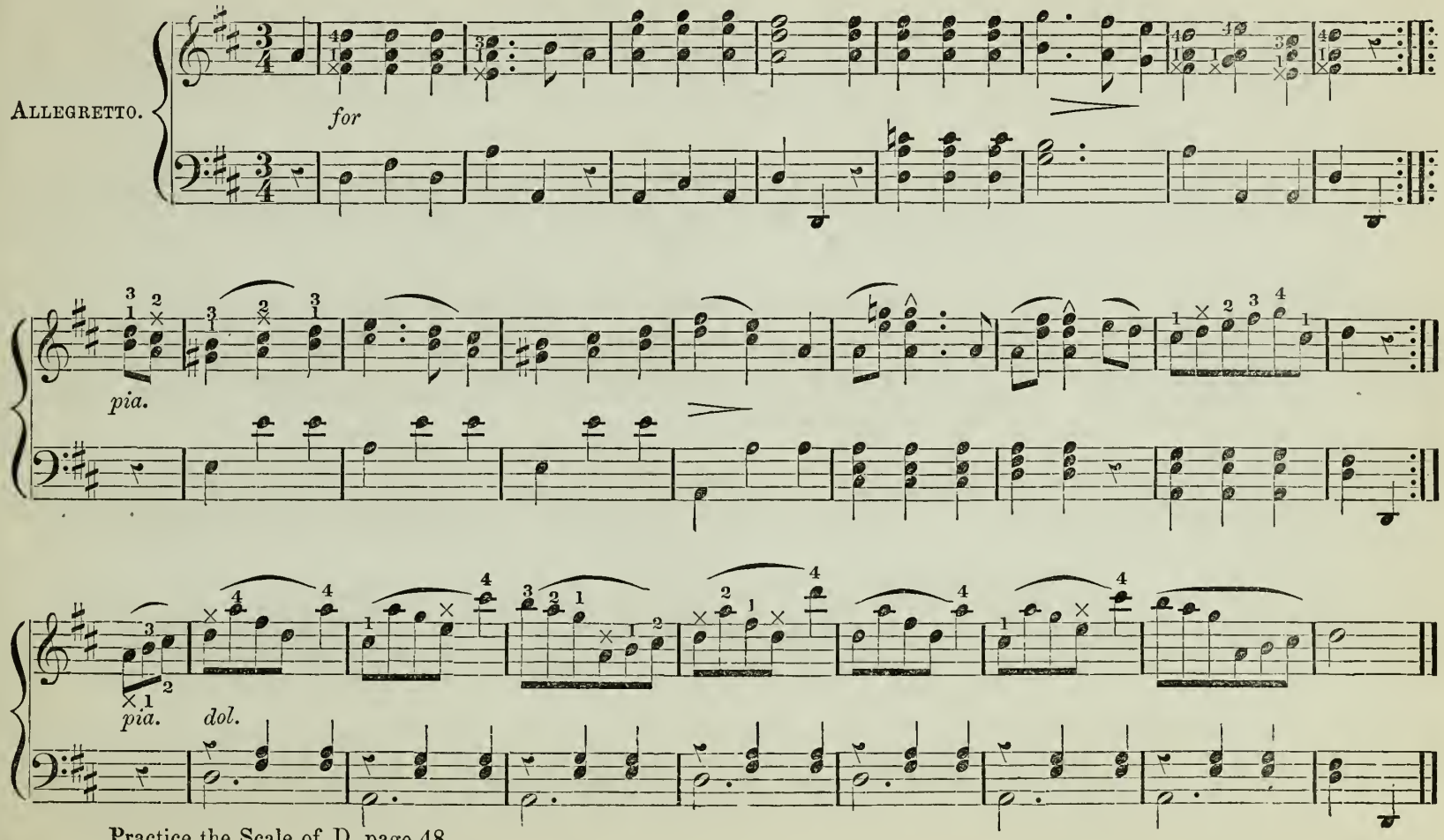

Second time,
8va
8va
First time.
Second time.
D. C.


ALLEGRO MODERATO.
for
pia
pia
6

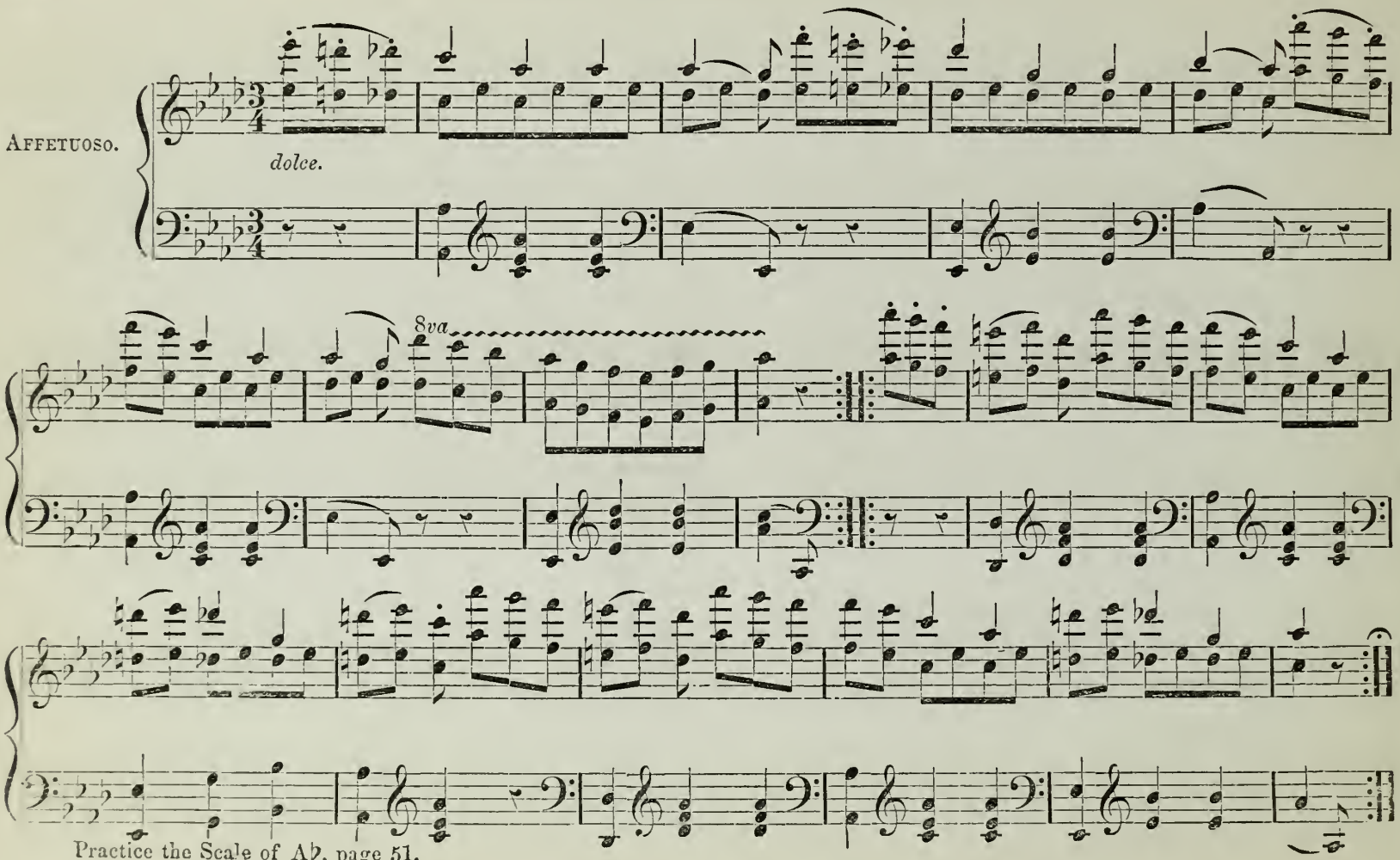

for
for
for
10


8va
Waltz.
p.
8va
f.
f.
8va
p.
pp.

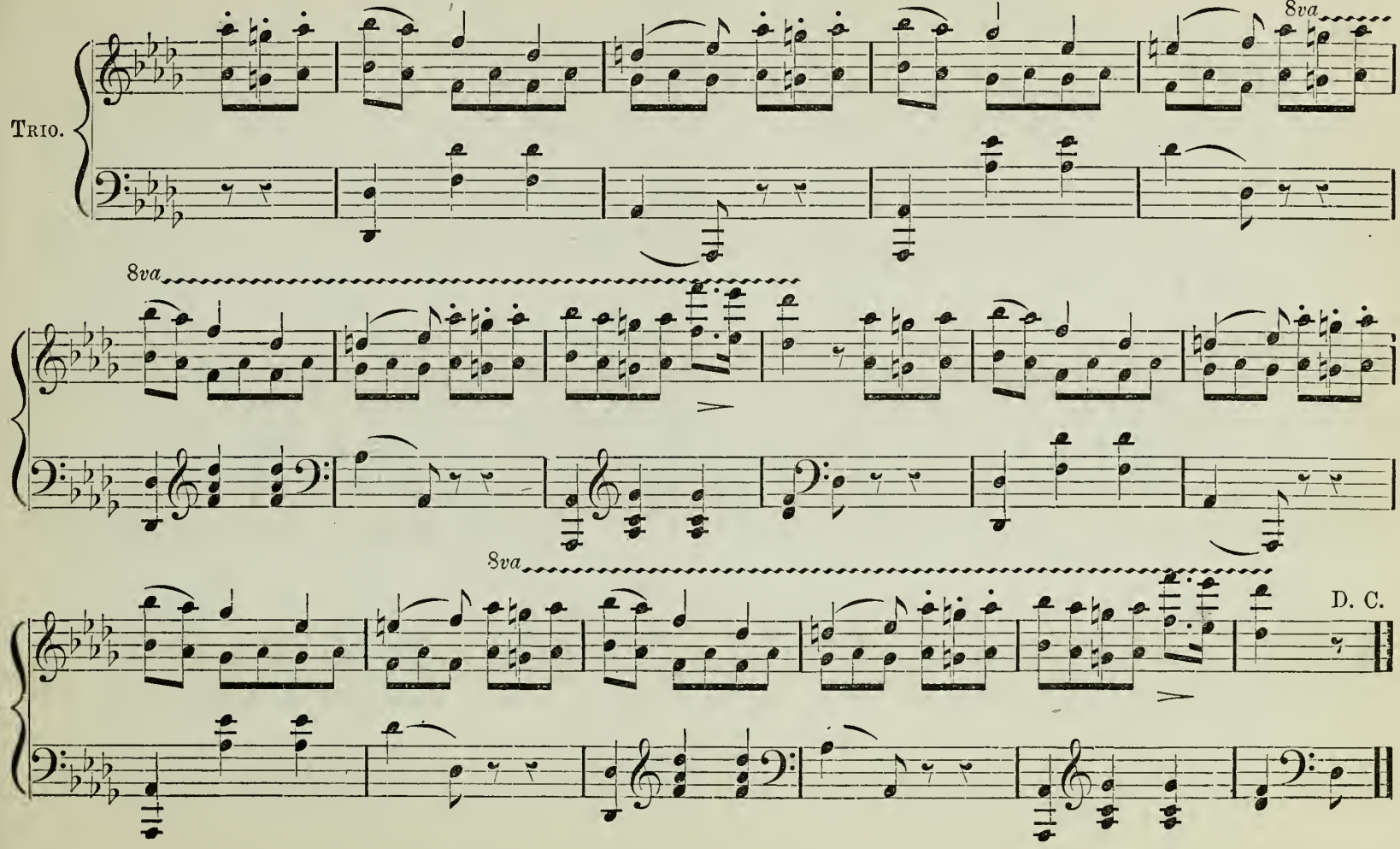

p.
f.
sf.
p.
sf.
p.
sf.
p.



Practice the Scale of D, page 48.



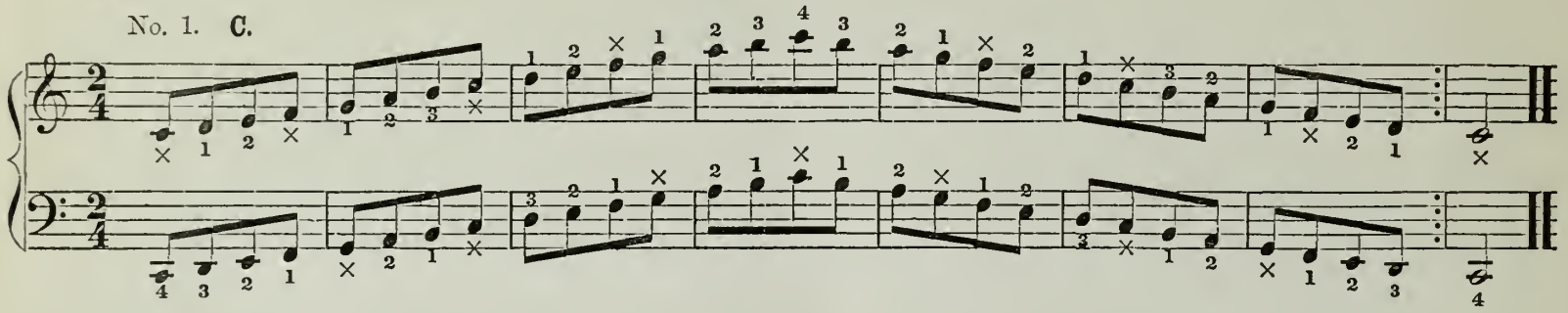
Practice the Scale of A♭, page 51.


Trio.
8va
8va
8va
D. C.

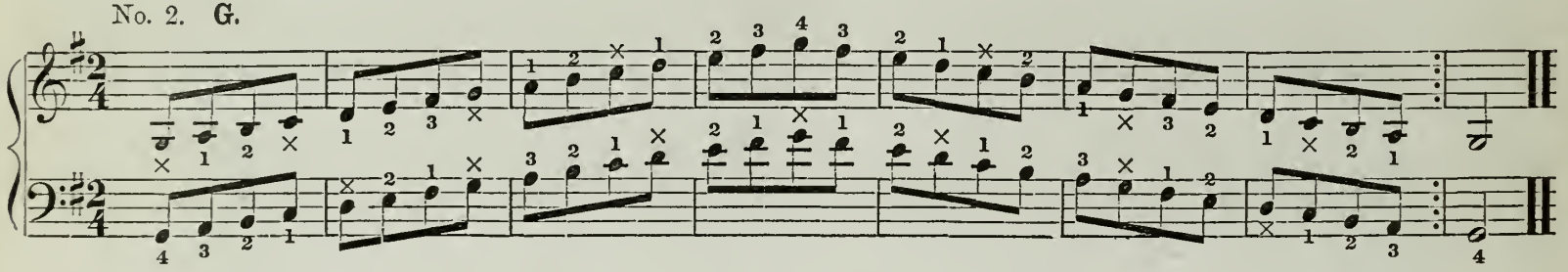
TWELVE MAJOR SCALES FINGERED.

THE pupil should at first play each hand separately, then put the Treble and Base together. Play slowly at first, and gradually increase the velocity. Repeat each scale ten times, and finish with the concluding half note.

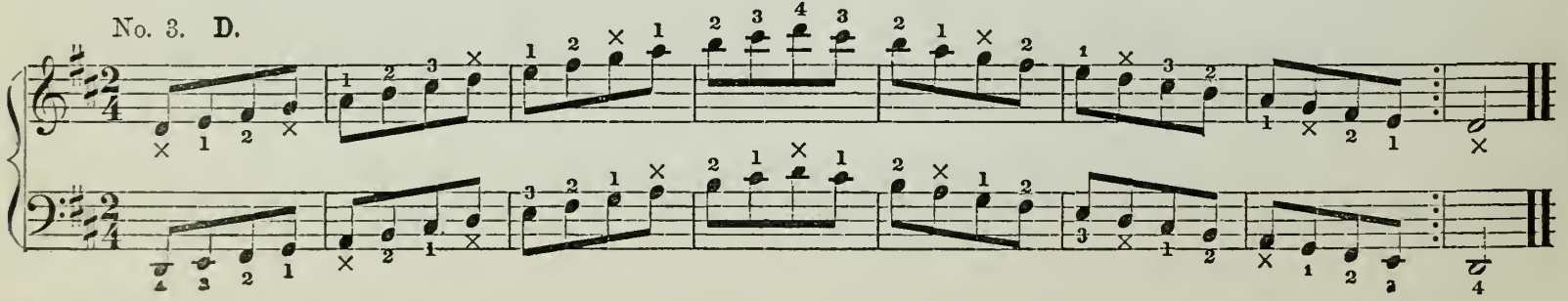
No. 1. **C.**



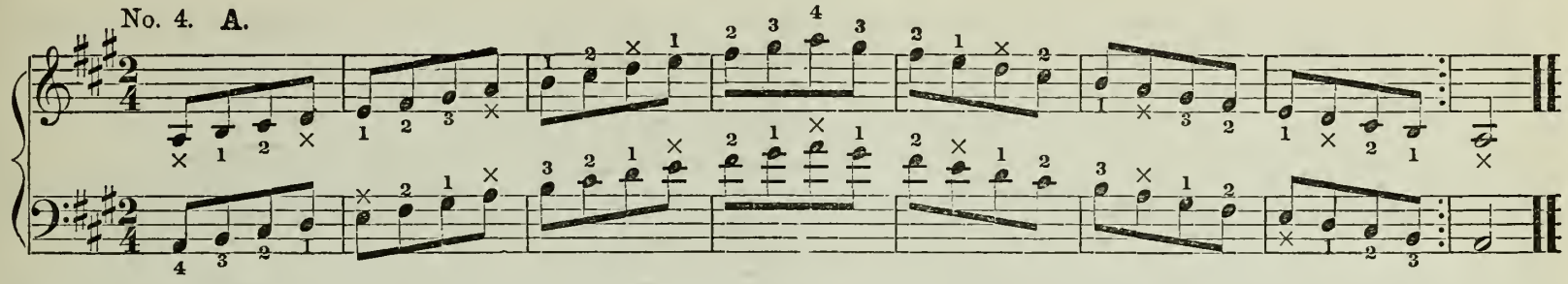
No. 2. **G.**



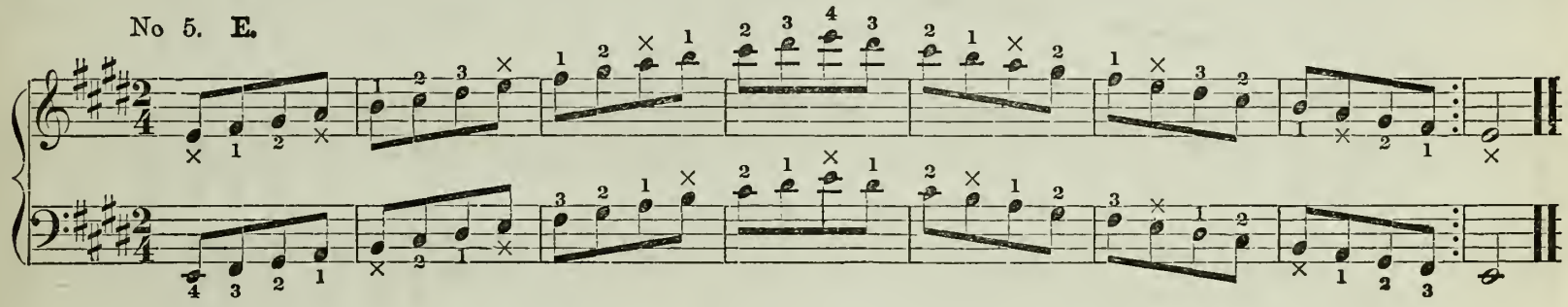
No. 3. **D.**



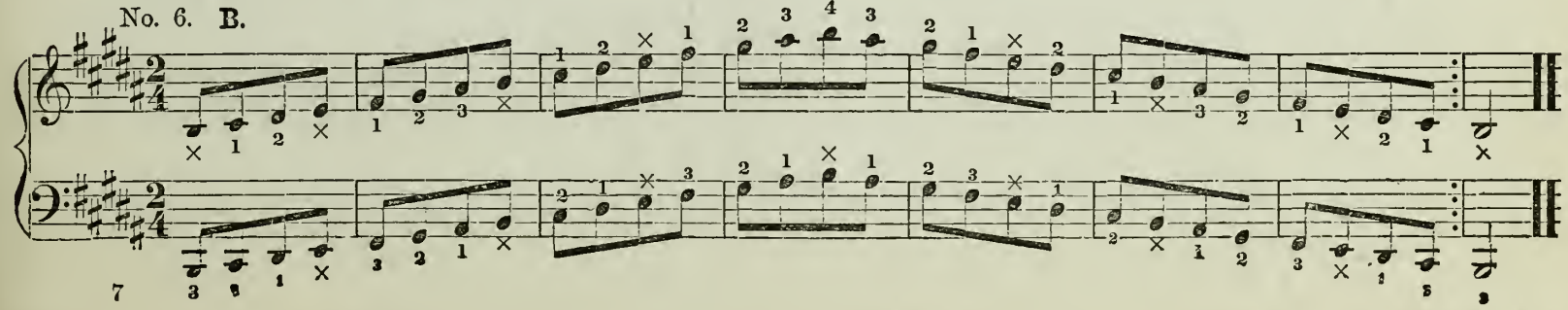
No. 4. **A.**



No 5. **E.**

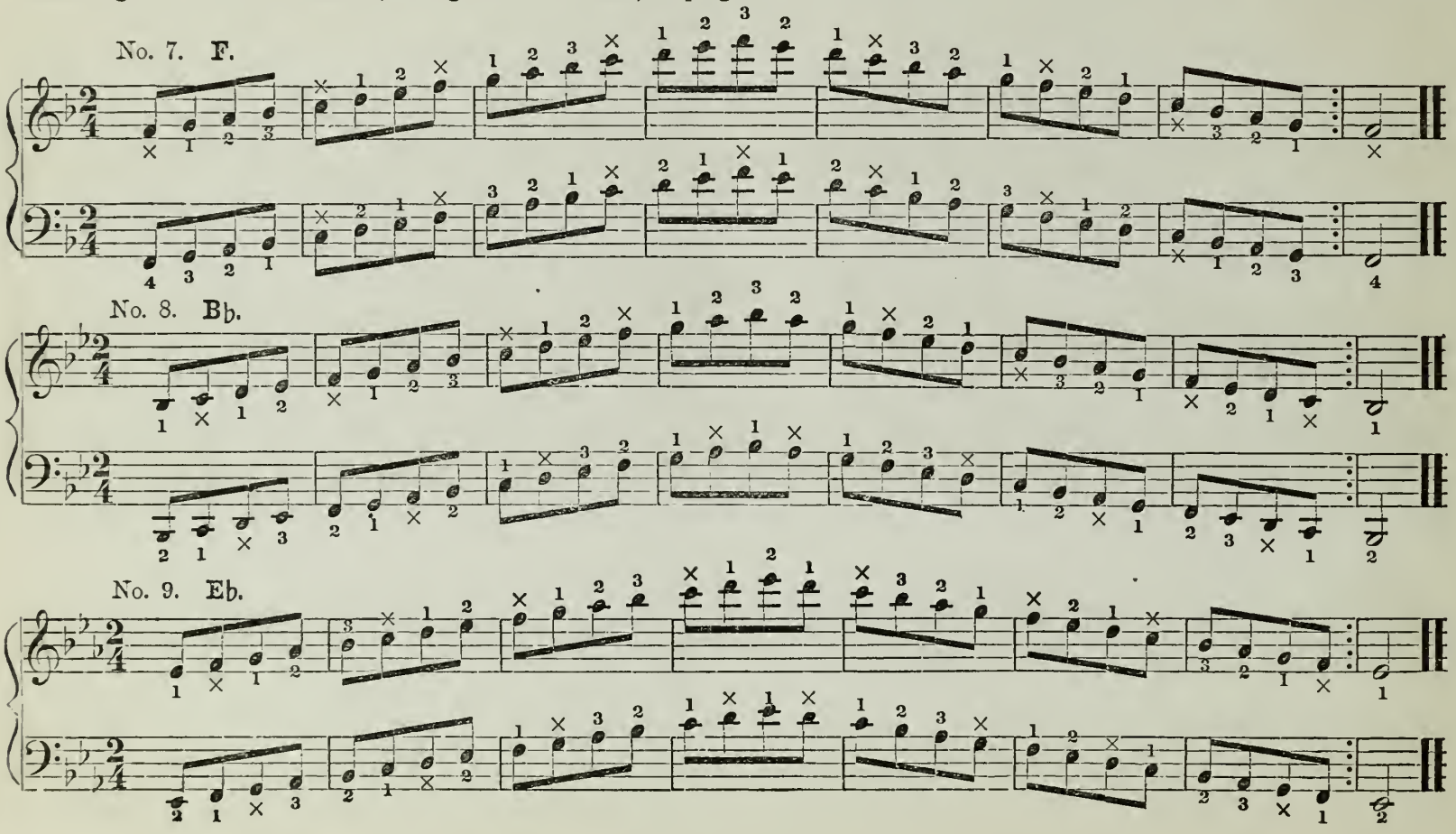


No. 6. **B.**



TWELVE MAJOR SCALES FINGERED.

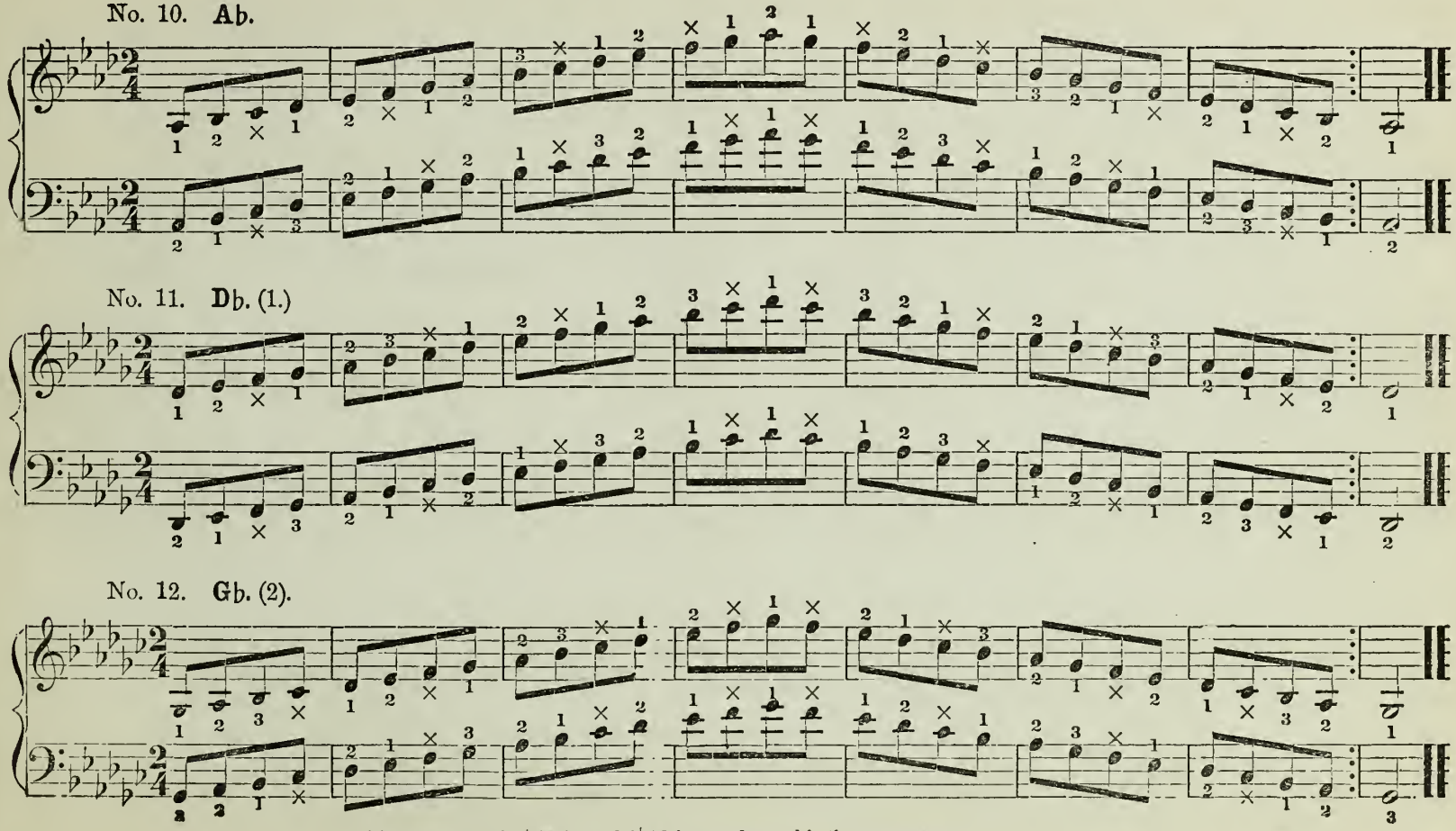
As a general rule the third finger in the right hand is placed on B♭. Great care should be taken, in placing the thumb under the third finger, not to sink the wrist, as it gives an awkward, limping motion to the hand.



No. 10. **A♭.**

No. 11. **D♭.** (1.)

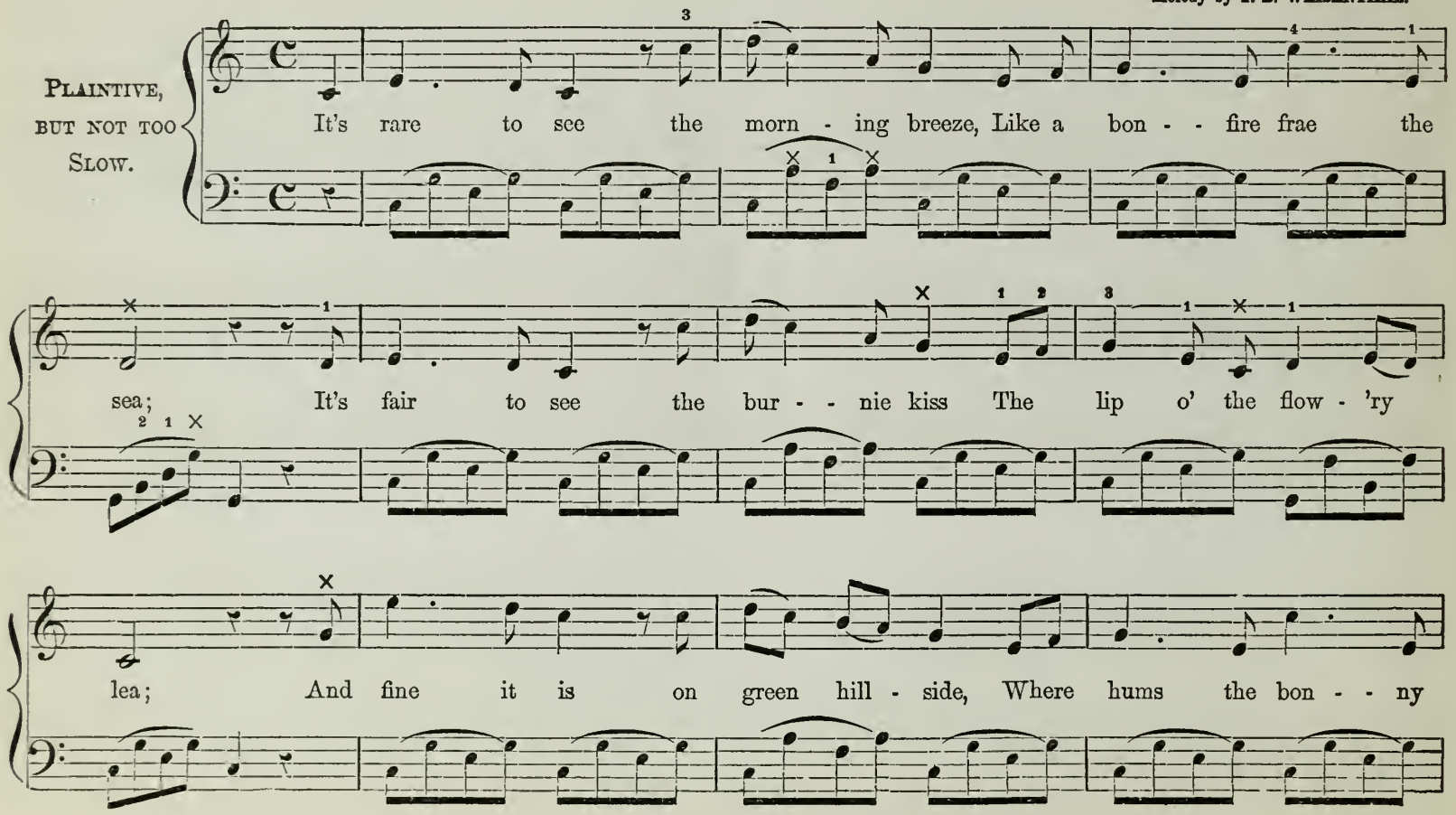
No. 12. **G♭.** (2).

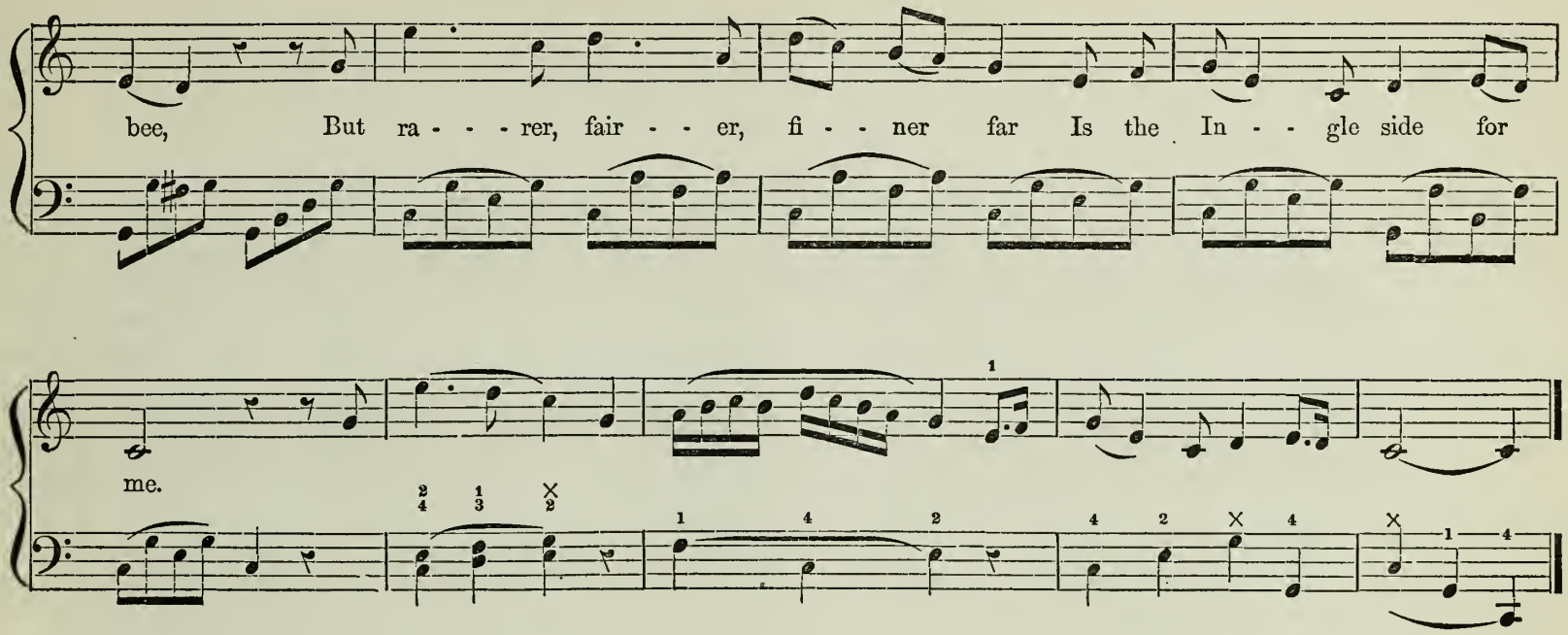


(1). The scales of D♭ Major and C♯ Major are fingered in the same manner
(2). G♭ Major and F♯ Major are fingered alike.

The Ingle Side.

Melody by T. B. WEISENTHAL.



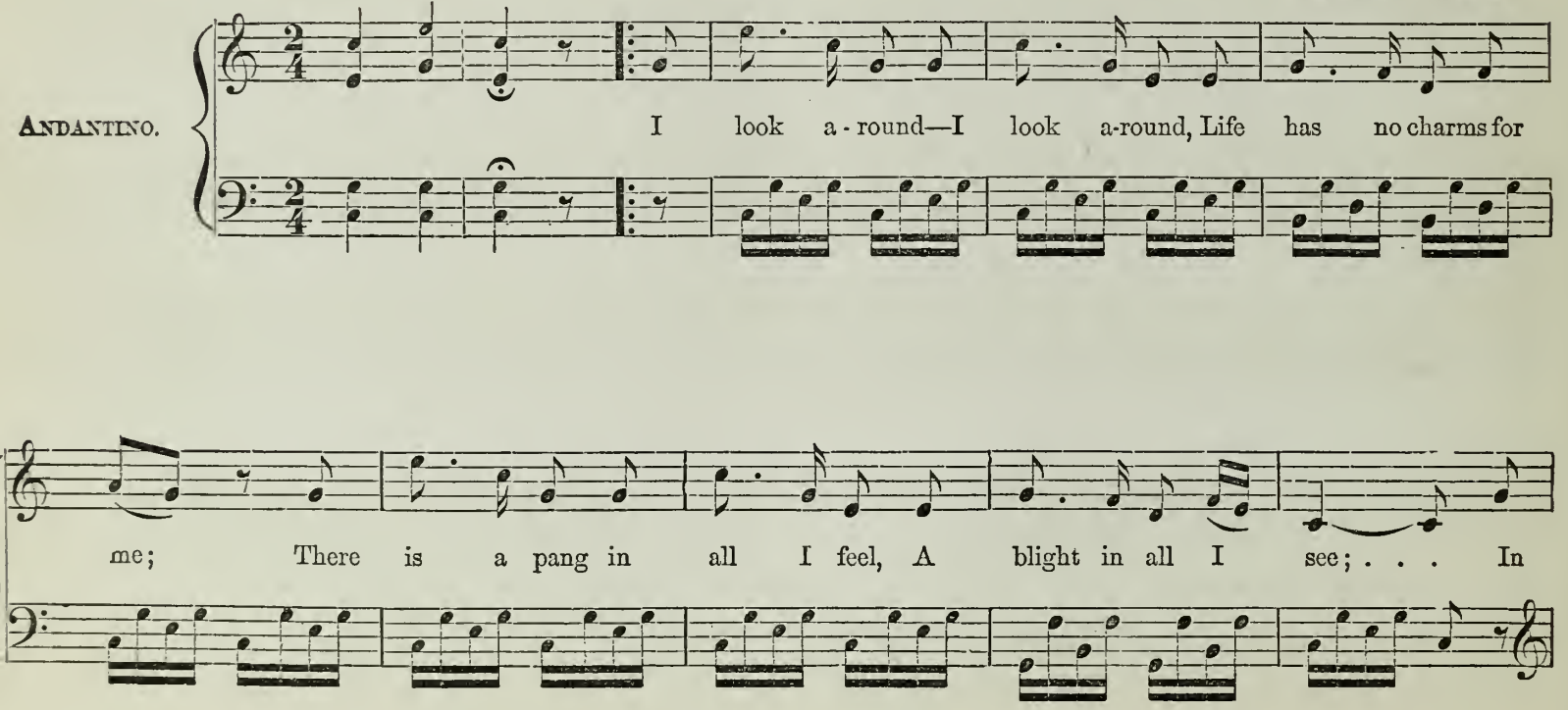


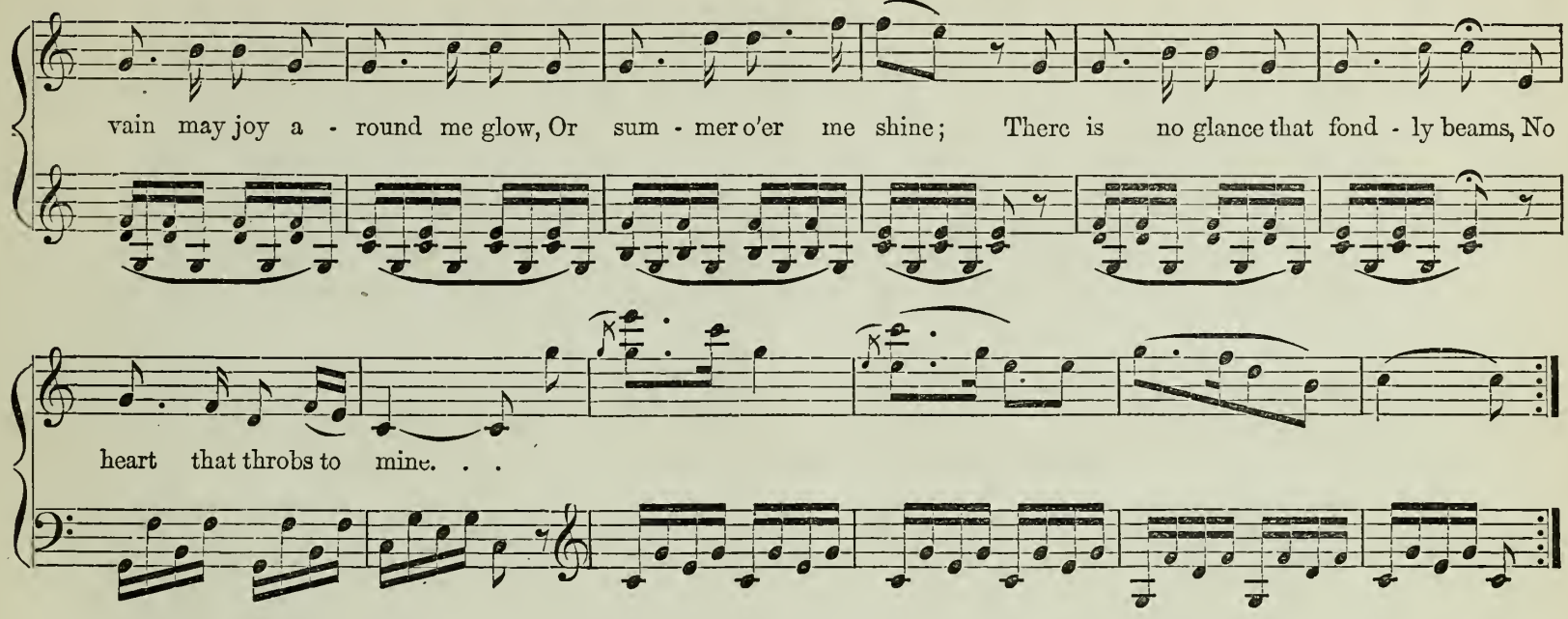
II.

Glens may be gilt wi' gowans rare,
The birds may fill the tree;
And haughs hae a' the scented ware,
That simmer growth can gie:
But the canty hearth where cronies meet,
An' the darling o' our e'e,
That makes to us a warl complete,
O, the Ingle side's for me.

Life has no Charms.

Music by E. THOMAS.





II.

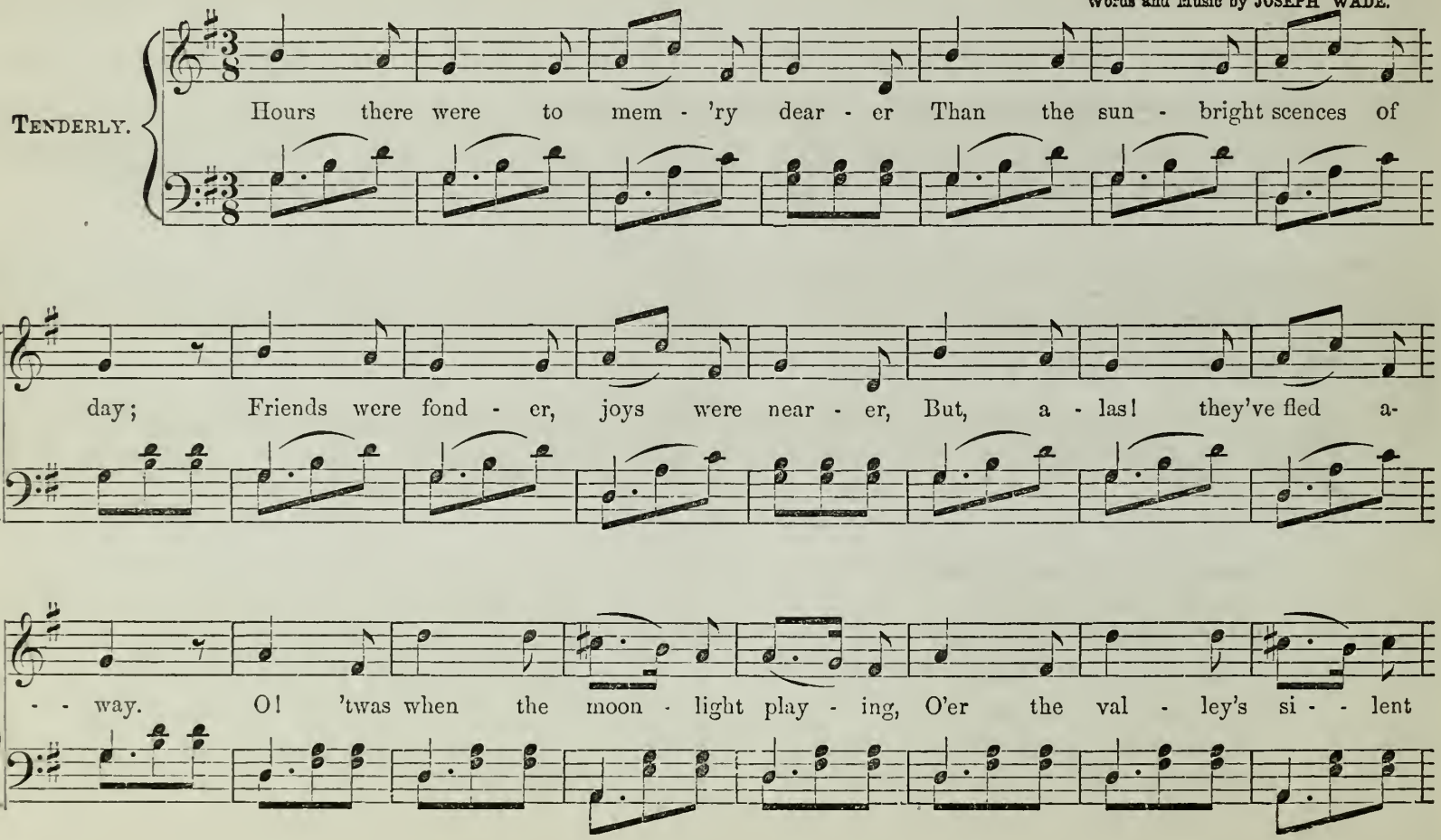
Amid the bustling crowd I seek
To lull within my breast
Affection's thirsting tenderness,
That cannot—will not rest.
For O, where'er I turn, 'tis but
In ceaseless gloom to pine;
To meet no glance that fondly beams,
No heart that turns to mine.

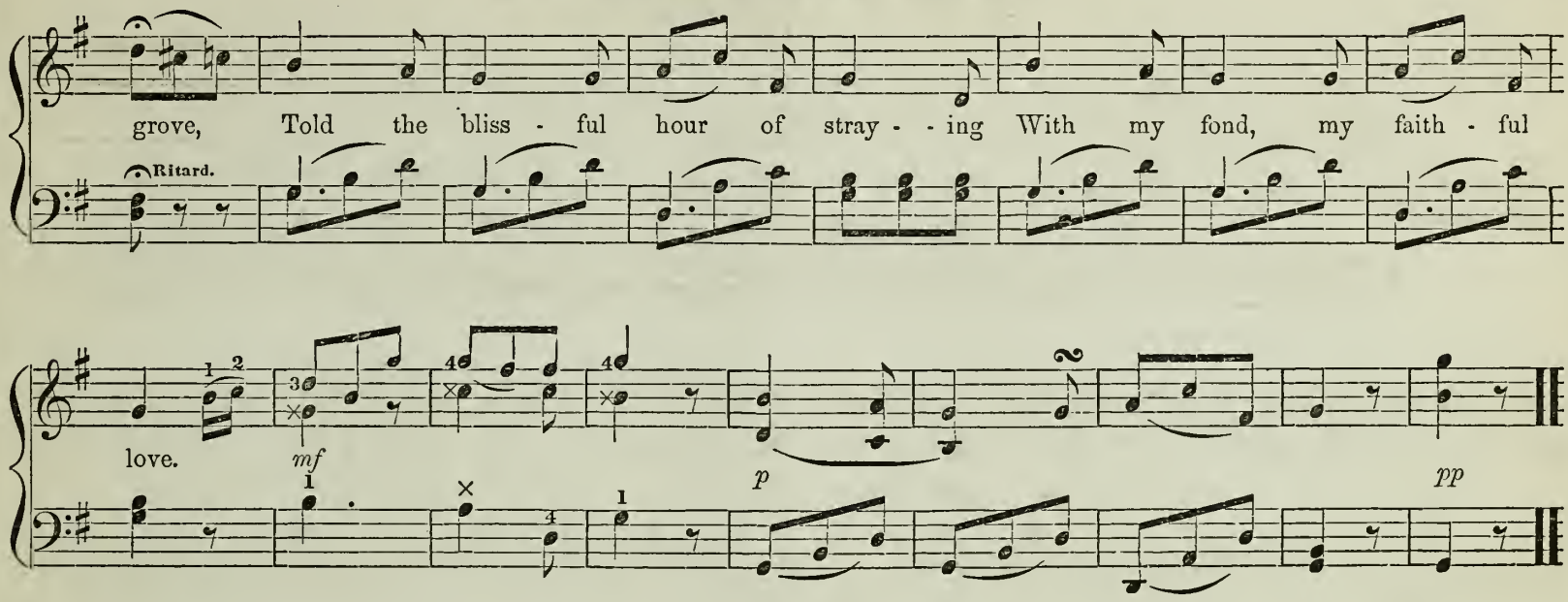
III.

And yet there is one gentle form—
But why that thought recall?
The nectar draught that love had filled,
By fate is turned to gall:
Those days of hope—that last fond sigh—
To memory's tomb consign;
The glance that beamed, the heart that throbbed,
Can ne'er on earth be mine.

Hours there were.

Words and Music by JOSEPH WADE.





II.

Oft, when evening faded mildly,
O'er the wave our barque would rove;
Then we've heard the night-bird wildly
Breathe his vesper tale of love.
Songs like his, my love would sing me,
Songs that warble round me yet;
Ah! but where does mem'ry bring me
Scenes like those I must forget.

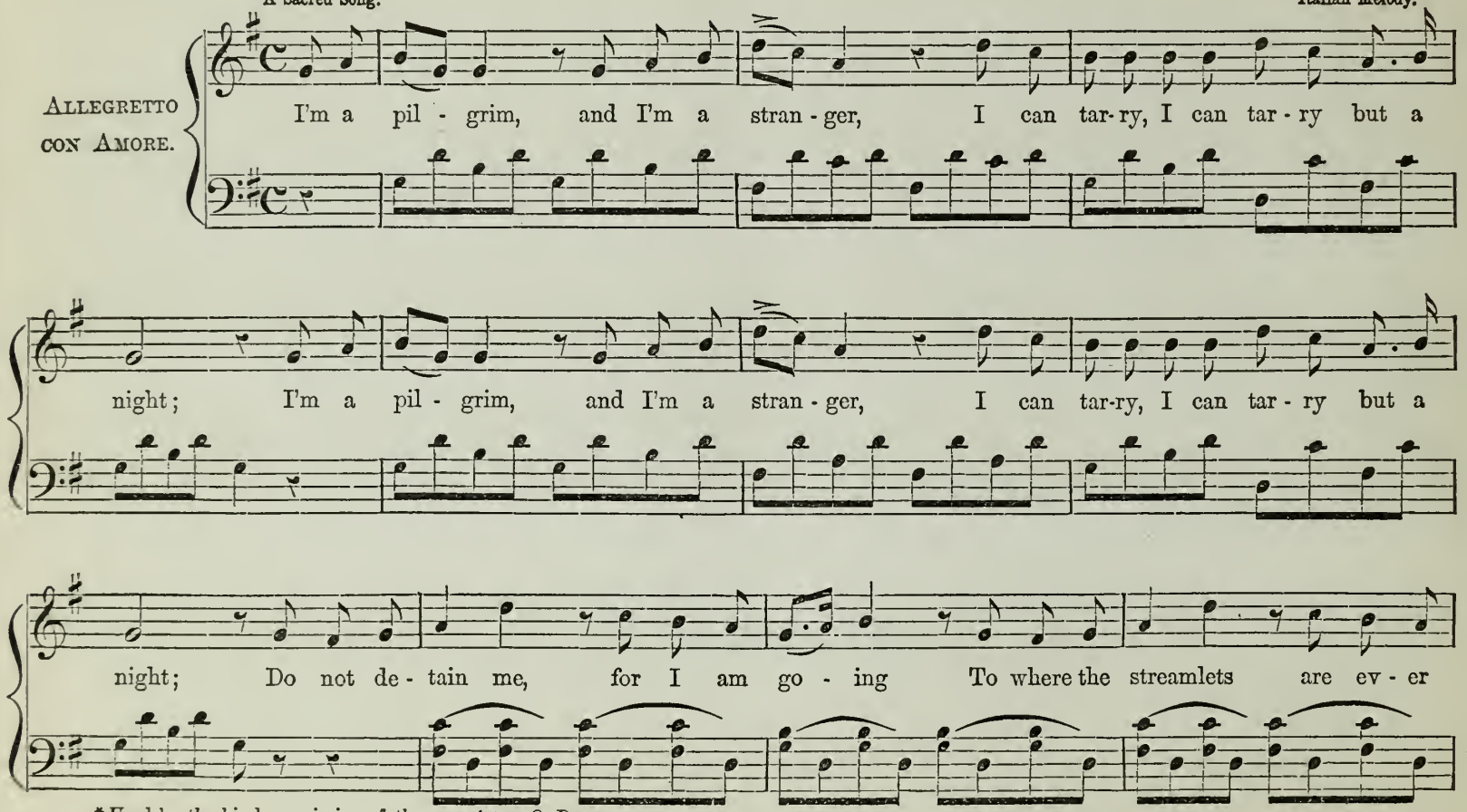
III.

But in dreams let love be near me,
With the joys that bloomed before;
Slumb'ring then, 'twill sweetly cheer me,
Calm to live my pleasure o'er;
Then, perhaps, some hope may waken,
In this heart depressed with care,
And, like flowers in vale forsaken,
Live a lonely beauty there.

I'm a Pilgrim.*

A Sacred Song.

Italian Melody.



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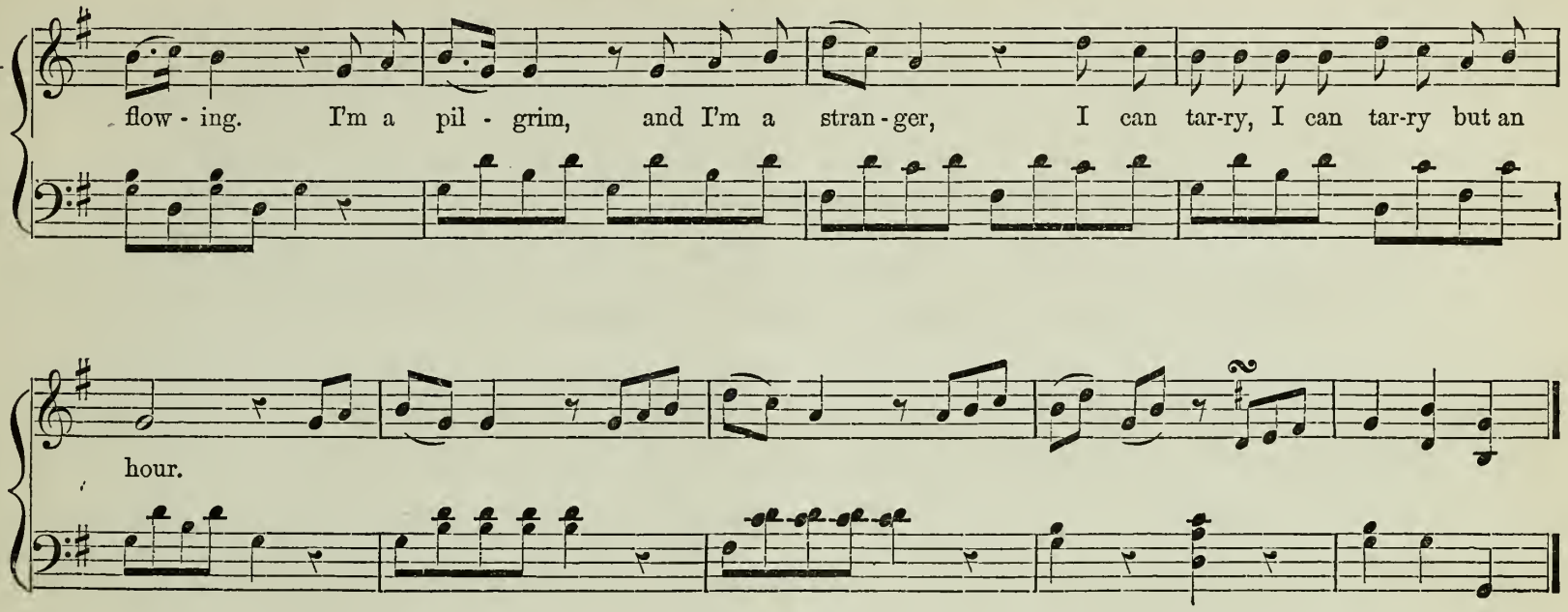


II.

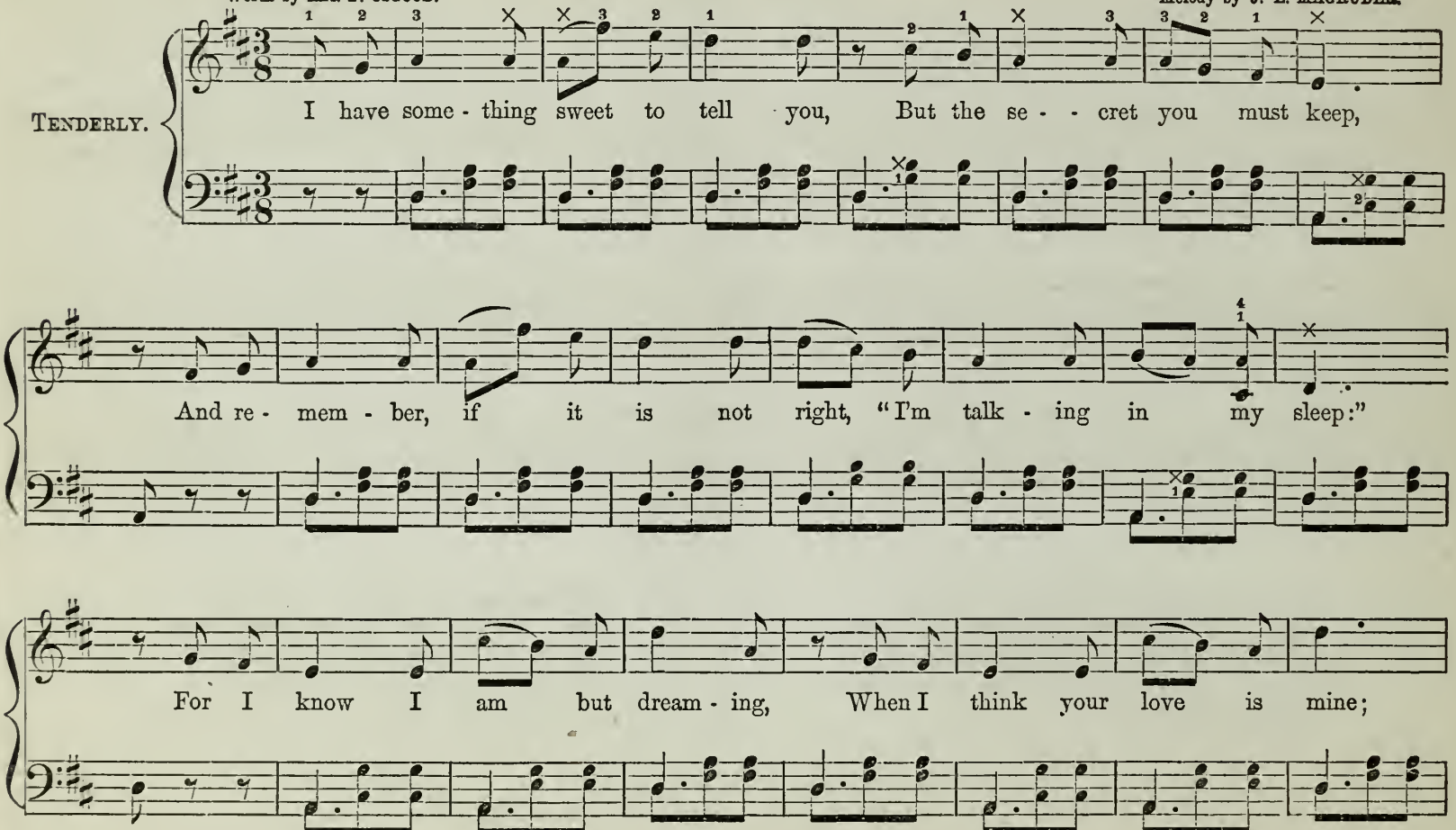
There the sunbeams are ever shining,
I am longing, I am longing for the sight;
Within a country, unknown and dreary,
I have been wandering, forlorn and weary.
I'm a pilgrim, &c.

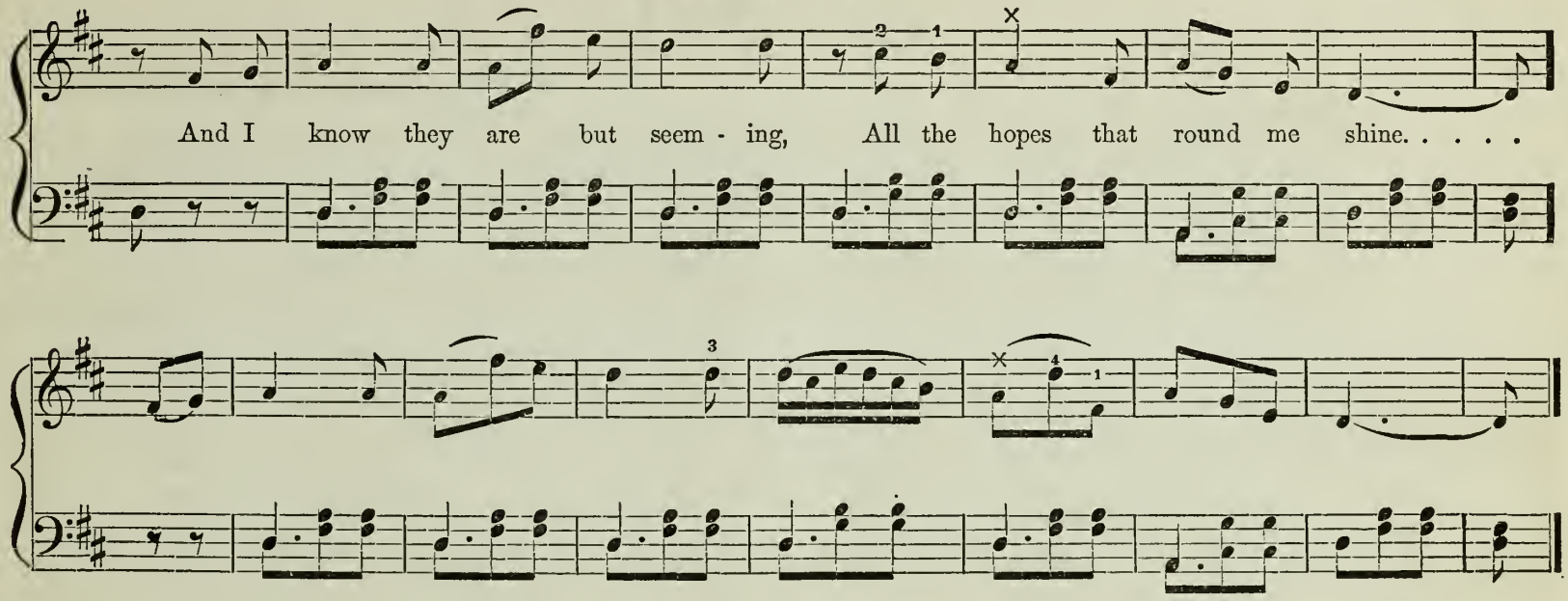
III.

Of that country, to which I'm going,
My Redeemer, my Redeemer is the light;
There's no sorrow, nor any sighing,
Nor any sin there, nor any dying.
I'm a pilgrim, &c.

I'm talking in my Sleep.

Words by Mrs. F. OSGOOD. Melody by J. E. MAGRUDER.





II.

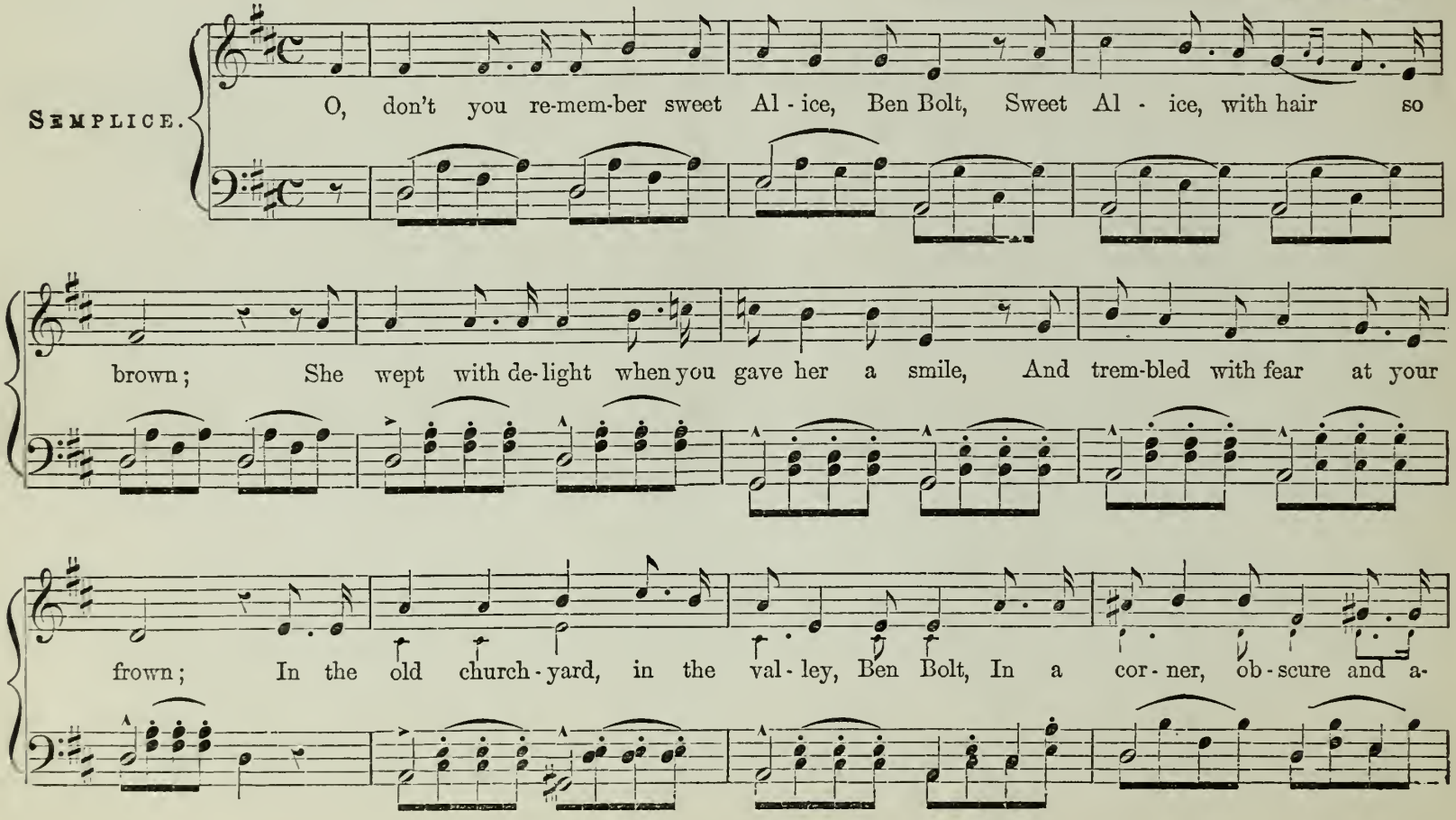
So remember, when I tell you
What I longer cannot keep,
We are none of us responsible
For what we say in sleep.
My pretty secret 's coming!
O, listen with your heart,
And you shall hear it humming
So close, 'twill make you start.

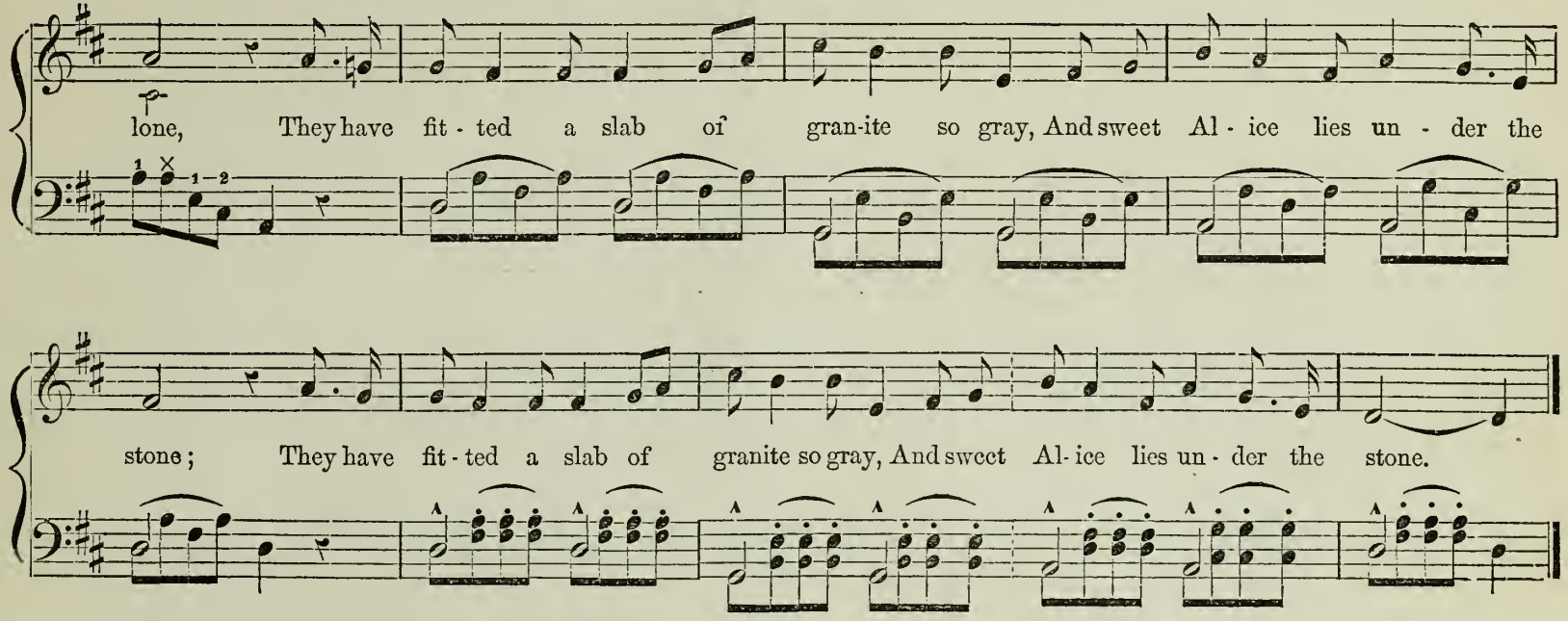
III.

O, shut your eyes so earnest,
Or mine will wildly weep;
I love you! I adore you!
But, "I'm talking in my sleep!"
For I know I am but dreaming,
When I think your love is mine;
And I know they are but seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine.

Ben Bolt.

Arranged from the celebrated Melody by NELSON KNEASS.





II.

O, don't you remember the wood, Ben Bolt,
Near the green sunny slope of the hill,
Where oft we have sung 'neath its wide-spreading shade,
And kept time to the click of the mill!
The mill has gone to decay, Ben Bolt,
And a quiet now reigns all around;
See, the old rustic porch, with its roses so sweet,
Lies scattered, and fallen to the ground.

III.

O, don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
And the master, so kind and so true;
And the little nook, by the clear, running brook,
Where we gathered the flowers as they grew.
On the master's grave grows the grass, Ben Bolt,
And the clear, running brook is now dry;
And of all the friends, who were school-mates then,
There remains, Ben, but you and I.

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